"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are showers, probably clearing at night, high northeasterly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Wheat, 86½; Corn, 32⅛; Cotton, 7 15-16.

FOREIGN.—Gangadhar Tilak, a native member of the Legislative Council of Bombay, and his partner, and two brothers Natu have been arrested for inciting the natives to disaffection with British rule in India. The Government is reinforcing the garrison at Fort Chakdara, in the Chitral. Troops are patrolling Lisbon and other large Portuguese cities to prevent Republican disturbances. King Leopold of Belgium was attacked by a Socialist in the Chamber, who said he had compromised himself by playing at being a German Admiral during a recent visit to Kiel. Chief Mashingombi has been slain by British troops in South Africa and several hundred of his followers captured.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Mrs. Henry Hageman of North Bergen put an insulting tramp out of her house and chased him with a rolling pin until he was caught by a policeman.

Lawyer J. A. Gordon of Jersey City in a will case yesterday was allowed a $200 fee by the Court. He told the Judge that he thought $100 was enough.

Up to last night, 9.14 inches of rain had fallen here since July 1. Heavy showers continued all day and far into the night, being accompanied by storms of thunder and lightning.

A concealed pug dog, carried yesterday on a Brooklyn trolley car by a woman, stemmed out two rats that were in a perforated paper box in the possession of a man passenger. A brisk time followed.

When his resolutions condemning the present methods of the police in obtaining evidence against disorderly resorts were defeated at yesterday's meeting of the Police Board Col. Grant said he would resign. He declared he could not approve the degrading bills sent to him for approval. The other Commissioners commented on the resolutions and on police affairs generally.

Page 2.

The craze for going to the Klondike gold mines seems to have subsided as far as individual New Yorkers are concerned. New companies for the purpose of mining and trading there, however, are being formed here, and the officers report the prospects as favorable.

The Allan Line steamer Scandinavian arrived at Boston, bringing four survivors of the British barkentine Florence. The latter was sunk in a collision with the steamer twenty miles off Cape Race, last Saturday; four of her crew were lost, together with the wife of Capt. Olsen.

Page 3.

The eleventh annual convention of the Casket Men's Association opened in this city yesterday.

To-morrow the First and Second Battalions of Naval Reserves will be brought together at Fort Hamilton for inspection and review.

The Committee on Organization of the Republican County Committee gave a final hearing last night to settle disputes in regard to the recent enrollment. Violation of rules was charged in some districts.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, who is anxious to bring about peace between Platt and Worth, hunted unsuccessfully for the latter yesterday in Brooklyn, although Mr. Worth seemingly knew that he was being sought.

The Executive Committee of the Association of Ballroom and Park Proprietors of Greater New York yesterday invited all societies within the association's jurisdiction to unite in a request to Tammany Hall to nominate Register Sohmer for Mayor.

The Commissioner of Public Works yesterday issued a permit to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to tear up the streets preparatory to changing the motive power of the Fourth Avenue branch from horse to underground electric. Work was begun at once in upper Madison Avenue.

The schooner Energy, bound for this port with a cargo of lime, was at sea on June 25, when fire was discovered. She arrived on July 4, with the fire unextinguished. The smoldering continued until yesterday, when it was found necessary to sink the schooner at her pier.

Senator Gorman controlled the Democratic State Convention held at Baltimore yesterday. The platform declared for bimetallism without fixing a ratio and for a tariff for revenue. The following State ticket was nominated: For Controller—Thomas A. Smith of Caroline County. For Clerk of the oCurt of Appeals—J. Frank Ford of St. Mary's County.

Page 4.

A bill was filed in the Circuit Court in Chicago charging a shortage of $238,000 against the Mechanics and Traders' Savings, Loan, and Building Association.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs now has the Clayton-Bulwer treaty under consideration and may report in favor of its nullification when Congress reconvenes.

The President yesterday appointed Thomas Fitchie Commissioner of Immigration at New York and Warner Sherwood and George W. Wanamaker Assistant Appraisers of Merchandise at New York.

President McKinley yesterday promulgated important changes in the civil service rules, by which hereafter no removal can be made except for cause and after notice to the accused employe, and sixty-five Custom Houses are brought into the classified service.

President McKinley left Washington yesterday noon, accompanied by his wife and the members of his personal office staff, for Bluff Point, on Lake Champlain. He expects to be absent six weeks. The party passed through Jersey City yesterday afternoon, but their presence there caused no demonstration.

Page 5.

Match rounds for the President's Cup were played at Southampton yesterday despite the rain.

A meeting of wholesale milk dealers was held in the city yesterday, it is believed, for the purpose of discussing a project looking to the formation of a trust.

Jockey Clawson rode the favorite Double Quick so carelessly at Aqueduct yesterday that it was beaten by Burlesque. The spectators groaned and hissed him, and the stewards fined the jockey $50 for his carelessness.

The table of statistics prepared by President Sheffield for the purpose of reducing the present rate of fire insurance has stirred up the underwriters. They deny his conclusions, say that he misapprehends the situation as to rates and losses and that his statistics are not complete.

Page 7.

The batteries in the State Camp at Peekskill are having a hard time of it in the rain and mud.

The vaudeville syndicate is now an accomplished fact, owing to Koster & Bial's representative here having joined it. This has caused Gustav Walter to give up the American Theatre, and this may lead to legal complications.

A number of importers have requested former Appraiser W. H. Bunn to make a contest in their behalf against certain clauses of the new Tariff act. A protest to the Board of General Appraisers will probably be presented without delay.

Edward Mitchell, the twenty-three-year-old son of Ernest Mitchell, a New York wholesale dry goods merchant, was found dead yesterday in the bathroom of the family residence, in Flushing. There was a bullet wound through his heart.

Page 11.

At a meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday, Controller Fitch objected to the purchase of forty-one lots as part of the site for the College of the City of New York. Heavy bond issues were authorized.

Page 12.

Three accidents, all of them fatal, happened on the Erie Railroad near Jersey City within twelve hours.

The commission appointed by Postmaster General Gary to investigate and report upon the lack of facilities at the General Post Office in this city has arrived, and will begin its work immediately.

The business differences which existed for several weeks between the Wineburgh Brothers, railway advertising agents, and which cropped out in several courts, have been adjusted to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Mrs. J. H. Jensen of Jersey City yesterday caught a runaway horse and brought it to a stop after she had been dragged half a block. She was uninjured, and said she knew of no reason why women should not stop runaways as well as men.

There will be an annular eclipse of the sun this morning, visible, where clouds do not interfere, in the United States, the southern portion of the Dominion of Canada, Mexico, Central America, the West India Islands, and a portion of South America.

The first real application of the section of the new tariff imposing a duty on foreign-made articles of wearing apparel was tested on the arrival of the Majestic yesterday. The result was satisfactory to the customs officers, the passengers contributing over $3,000 in duties.

Judge Newburger, in General Sessions, yesterday, overruled the demurrers to the indictment found against Mrs. Nack and Martin Thorn for the murder of William Guldensuppe, and decided that either New York or Queens County has jurisdiction.

Negotiations for consolidation between the Rapid Transit Company and the Brooklyn Union Elevated Company have been abandoned. Terms could not be agreed upon. The bridge contracts were not signed yesterday, owing to a slight hitch on the question of one fare between the two cities.

Letters received from the Merchants' Association from out-of-town traders show a strong disposition to buy goods on the part of the latter. The excursions to this city will soon begin, and President King is still working with the Southern railroads to have rates reduced for those who come to New York.

Little James Tallon was chained to a heavy weight by his father, who says that he called his sister names. His brother, Joseph, took him to the Oak Street Police Station when the weight was removed and the father was arrested. His brother says that their stepmother is responsible for the trouble.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
The United Service.—Page 4.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Railroads.—Page 4.
Baseball.—Page 5.

RATS, PUG, AND A TROLLEY.

Sinister Man with Perforated Box and Stout Woman with a Concealed Canine Cause Commotion.

The sinister-looking man was execrated on all sides. The feminine screams, the swishing of skirts, and the sudden exit from the car of men and women, brought forth only a sardonic laugh. But when reprisals were threatened, the sinister-looking man disappeared. And, after all, a little pug dog caused all the trouble.

The hour was 5, and the place a Brooklyn Fulton Street car, fairly well filled, bound up town. At Myrtle Avenue a pudgy woman carrying a pug got aboard. The dog was carefully concealed under a cloak of large fold, his owner knowing, no doubt, that taking animals on the cars is prohibited by the company. At the City Hall the sinister-looking man got aboard. He had a pasteboard box with him, the sides of which were pierced with small holes. He sat down opposite the fat woman and deposited the box carefully in his lap. The car proceeded slowly. Nearly every one, the fat woman included, was reading a newspaper. No one noticed the short, black muzzle of the pug and the little snapping black eyes that peered from beneath the paper. The owner of the box sat looking out of the window.

The pug crept slowly, sniffing suspiciously, to the edge of his mistress' lap. With an alarmed gesture she tried to grab him, but was too late. With a sharp bark that startled the passengers, the dog gave a spring and landed fairly on the box. Then what a commotion followed! The box fell from the man's lap, the cover flew off, and two enormous rats, squealing with fright, chased up and down the narrow aisle with the pug in hot pursuit. The passengers were paralyzed, all except the sinister-looking man, who sat still and grinned, and then guffawed. Feminine screams rose on all sides, and many of the women, regardless of appearances, gathered their skirts in a bunch and climbed on the seats. Some sat still, too frightened to move. In the meantime the rats were running up and down over the feet of those in the aisle, and the pug still in hot pursuit.

"Yow," screamed a young woman, suddenly starting into motion, "it's on me." And she jumped on the seat and began to kick. The dislodged rat landed some feet away, and then the rat ran up a man's trousers leg and frightened him into a fit.

This all took place in less time than it takes to tell it and before the car had gone fifty feet. Those nearest the doors jerked them open and the passengers piled out, men and women, the rats and pug indiscriminately. The car had stopped, and quite a respectable crowd for a rainy day also stopped. One of the rats ran among them, closely followed by the dog, and disappeared down a grating, while the little dog yelped and almost went crazy. When the excitement had abated one of the passengers said:

"The man who brought those rats into the car ought to be shot."

There was a chorus of "betcher," for the rain was pelting down, and nearly everybody was wet. But the sinister-looking man had disappeared, and no one could guess what had become of the other rat.

ROLLING PIN HER WEAPON.

Woman Put a Tramp Out and Chased Him into Custody.

A tramp entered the road house of Henry Hageman in North Bergen township yesterday afternoon while Mrs. Hageman was alone. He wanted something to eat, and when Mrs. Hageman did not proceed to get it rapidly enough to suit him he became threatening.

Mrs. Hageman grabbed a rolling pin and put the man to flight. He sped down the road with Mrs. Hageman in pursuit. A policeman appeared and placed the fellow under arrest. He gave his name as August Schmidt and was sent to jail for ninety days.

ASKED FOR A SMALLER FEE.

Lawyer Thought Court Allowance Too Liberal and Told the Judge So.

Lawyer James A. Gordon of Jersey City created a surprise in the Orphans' Court yesterday by declining a fee of $200. He told Judge Hudspeth, who made the allowance, that he thought $100 was enough.

The case was a will contest involving $1,200. John J. Ackerson left an estate of that value to a personal friend, ignoring his brother and sister. The relatives opposed the probate on the ground that the document nowhere stated that it was the last will and testament of the decedent. Judge Hudspeth upheld the contention and gave the property to Miss Ackerson and her brother.

Shocked Through an Umbrella Rod.

NEWARK, July 28.—Harry R. Johns of 35 Rector Street is nursing a badly burned thumb. He sustained the injury a few nights ago in front of a Broad Street store. He and his brother had been in the store, and in leaving Johns raised his umbrella, which had a steel rod, and the two with linked arms and the umbrella between them stopped to look at the display in the window. An arc lamp hung above them. Mr. Johns raised the umbrella for some reason and it came in contact with the lamp. Both men were thrown down, and John's thumb was burned. Both were badly shocked.

Chautauqua Excursion.
$10.00 round trip by Erie Railroad, Aug. 2. Tickets good 30 days.—Adv.

OFFICIALLY A "SHOWER"

A Circumstance of Yesterday Which Was Euphemistically Described by the Weather Bureau.

RAIN POURED FOR HOURS.

The Day Was Cold, Dark, Soaking, and Dreary, and the Records of Wetness Were in Imminent Danger of Submergence.

It would be interesting to know just what kind of a pluvial demonstration would constitute a good, hard rain in the estimation of Acting Weather Forecaster Emery. He called the manifestation of yesterday "showers."

When water pours down from the sky in steady, furious, persistent, and continuous streams, Mr. Emery calls it a "shower."

Up to last night 9:14 inches of water had fallen here since July 1. This is not the worst in the way of precipitation we have ever had in this month, as it was exceeded in 1869, with 9.63, and in 1872, with 9.45 inches, but an earnest attack was made on the record from 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon until long after the time for the coming of the night, and the indications were that by midnight the figures of former floods would be submerged.

As a matter of fact, night ran ahead of its schedule by hours. Before 5 o'clock the clouds had gathered into a lowering and sombre mass, apparently lying heavily on the tops of the skyscrapers, and incandescent lamps and gas were reflected in bars and patches of silver on the wet sidewalks and roadways. All the plugs seemed to have been pulled out up above. The rain fell in sluices. Practically, people who were in any of the streets with ordinary umbrellas might as well have been walking peacefully through the East River. The water was from an eighth of an inch to an inch deep on all the pavements, and poured from the curbstones in miniature cascades. The streams in the air ran vertically upon the strong, chilly North wind, and there was no possible protection from them.

Men and women carried their umbrellas spread before their faces and punched everybody they met with the points, but everybody was too wet and dismal to protest against even this capital crime against the rules of the road. The street and elevated railroad cars were reeking with the flavor of wet leather, wet clothes, and wet umbrellas. The newsboys huddled under awnings and in doorways and stared mute and miserable into the saturated atmosphere. It was wet and cold and dark, with water splashing on everybody's legs, soaking everybody's feet and pouring against everybody's body and face.

Now and then there would be a long lurid, zig-zag rip across the intense darkness overhead, and a momentary flash would be followed by a grinding crash of thunder. That was the kind of thing Mr. Emery described in his lightsome, casual, happy-hearted little way as "showers." There was not a moment of cessation for hours. "Showers!"—a word suggestive of a cooling, refreshing, gentle, dusty thing fall of water on a hot Summer day, with rain drops on the leaves sparkling in the sunshine and a rainbow above the vanishing clouds applied to hours of drenching downpour!

The thermometer during the day ranged here from 62 to 55, making it the coldest July 28 since 1884. It was 60 at Boston, 64 in Philadelphia, 70 at Chicago and Salt Lake City, and 84 at Key West. The coldest place in the country was Lander, Wyoming, where the mercury stood at 48. The humidity continued high. Philadelphia was all puffed up with pride because it thought it had beaten New York for once, the rainfall there being reported as 6.06 inches up to noon yesterday. That was before our late afternoon shower, however, and when those returns came in Philadelphia subsided with a mournful splash.

New York City was under water from river to river, from Westchester to the Battery, the sole difference being in the matter of depth. People ceased to walk and waded. There were puddles everywhere. In Eighth Avenue, near Eightieth Street, a large water main added to the pleasures of the day by bursting, and its contents were forced to the surface. A section of the street east of the tracks and five feet square caved in to a depth of eight feet, and a pond was created which rose over the level of the sidewalks.

The weather, of course, made pleasure-seeking out of doors impossible. It was too wet even to be enjoyable for a duck. The fishing steamer Forrester made an attempt to go out with 150 enthusiasts, but enthusiasm faded off Sandy Hook. The steamer rolled so heavily and pitched in so many different directions that the fishermen decided that they did not care for any fish after all, and the party put back. The other fishing vessels did not even try to go out.

The brief visit of President McKinley or some other cause awed Mr. Emery into some notions of July propriety, and yesterday afternoon he began to give out hints and signals of sunshine and a chance to dry to-day. Last night, however, his conscience had another relapse, and he stated that he saw no prospect of clearing weather before to-night. Then he thinks what he calls showers will cease for a time, unless some new area of high or low pressure should suddenly develop from an unexpected quarter. The storm was still central over Lake Michigan yesterday, being held there by the area of high pressure in Canada northeast of Quebec.

KILLED BY A LIVE WIRE.

Adolph Wiese Meets with a Terrible Death During the Storm.

Adolph Wiese, forty years old, of 317 Lewis Street, Union Hill, was instantly killed by electricity during the storm last night. He left home to go to a store near by. A telegraph wire that had been broken by the storm had fallen on Palisade Avenue and had become crossed with an electric light wire. Wiese became entangled in the broken wire and was instantly killed.

Mrs. Kohlmeyer, in front of whose house he fell, says that the electric light played all about the body and seemed to pass through it. She screamed in terror and Chief of Police Krieger and Henry Becker responded. They procured rubber gloves and succeeded in releasing Wiese from the broken wire, though they received several severe shocks in doing it. Wiese's body was shockingly burned from head to foot. He leaves a wife and four children. The broken wire was afterward cut down.

MRS. WILLIAMS ABLE TO GO HOME.

She Had a Narrow Escape from Drowning in Echo Bay.

NEW ROCHELLE, July 28.—Mrs. Williams, mother of A. E. and E. A. Williams of Passaic, N. J., who had such a narrow escape from being drowned in Echo Bay, this village, last night, was able to go to her home in Passaic this evening. At the same time Mrs. Williams was nearly drowned, Edmund Sinclair Williams, the one-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Williams, also had a narrow escape. The child was rescued by two sailors—John Anderson of the yacht Eurybia and Emil Banta of the yacht Olga. The little boy, with his mother, was cared for last night at the New Rochelle Yacht Club, and this morning both were all right.

The narrow escape from drowning of Mrs. Williams and her grandson was caused by the Gaetina, a forty-five-foot schooner, owned by her sons, being blown on the rocks near Davenport's Neck. She lost one of her anchors, and, although the sons, a sailor, and a cook they had on board tried to save her from going aground, they were not successful. Anderson and Banta put out in a rowboat to the rescue of the party. Mrs. Williams and the grandson got into the rowboat, and in trying to clear the drifting schooner the small boat was upset, throwing the two sailors, Mrs. Williams, and the little boy into the water. The sailors saved the youngster and A. E. Williams plunged over after his mother. He swam with her to Davenport's Neck, reaching there almost exhausted.

A short time afterward the Gaetina was righted, Mr. Iselin and his sons assisting, and the men members of the party remained on her the rest of the night.

Tree Uprooted by Lightning.

During the rainstorm last night a bolt of lightning struck and uprooted a willow tree in Central Park beside the southwest walk and near the Museum of Art. The tree was thrown across the walk. Park Policeman McKenna was within 200 feet of the place when the lightning struck. He says there was a terrific report, and the tree was hurled high into the air. The earth for a distance of ten feet in every direction was torn up, leaving a hole two feet in depth.

Railroad Washouts.

There was a slight washout last night at the west end of the Jersey City tunnel of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road, but no damage was done except to delay trains temporarily. Another washout occurred at the Bergen cut of the Newark and New York Road, but it caused little delay as it happened after the traffic of the day was over.

Steamer Runs Into Schooner.

ORIENT, L. I., July 28.—The steamer Shinnecock of the Montauk Steamboat Company, from New York to Sag Harbor, ran into a schooner, which was anchored between Long Beach Lighthouse and Orient wharf, in Prince's Bay, at about 2 o'clock this morning. The schooner, Capt. Mitchell says, was lying in the course of the Sound steamers, and showed no signal light. It is believed that the schooner was the Marion, Capt. Oakes, of Clinton, Conn. The steamer was not damaged, but the schooner fared badly.

Vessels Stormbound.

NORTHPORT, L. I., July 28.—The northeast storm last night made the Long Island Sound too rough for traveling. The harbor here and Huntington Harbor were filled with vessels of all descriptions and sizes and the boats remained anchored all night. Among the vessels that remained in Northport Harbor over night was the sidewheeler Glen Island. She had a party of 500 New Haven excursionists on board, and was on her way to that place from New York when the Captain decided to lie over on account of the weather.

Call for Troops in Illinois.

ROANOKE, Ill., July 28.—The Sheriff has wired Gov. Tanner asking for troops to protect the miners and mines. The Sheriff has sworn in fifty Deputies, and has some special police, but is unable to procure a sufficient force to resist the 1,000 marching here from several near towns. Great excitement prevails.

FEARS DEATH FROM HICCOUGHS.

CHICAGO, July 28.—George W. Taylor, a retired Board of Trade man living at 159 South Green Street, was taken to the County Hospital to-day suffering from hiccoughs, and so serious was his condition that it was feared he might die. Singular as is the ailment of Mr. Taylor, he has a remedy that is just as strange, and in previous attacks he has found its cure certain, but this time it failed to work successfully. It is nothing more nor less than ice cream. Mr. Taylor put in to-day eating ice cream without avail. The patient is seventy-four years old.

LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN WIN.

PEORIA, Ill., July 28.—A telegram was received to-day by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen saying they had won their suit against the receiver of the Philadelphia, Reading and New England Railroad to prevent reduction of wages of the roadmen. They were the only organization which went into court and fought the reduction. In 1894 they won a similar suit against the Union Pacific.

The decision was rendered in the Federal court at Hartford, Conn., to-day. Col. T. W. Harper, attorney of the Firemen's Brotherhood, resisted the cut, and the court decided substantially that the firemen's wages should not be cut, as they were none too high.

COAL TRUST INQUIRY APPEAL.

ALBANY, July 28.—Attorney J. Newton Fiero, associate counsel with the Attorney General in the effort to investigate the alleged existence of a coal trust in this State, said to-day that the appeal from the decision of Justice Chester, declaring the anti-trust laws passed by the Legislature at its last session to be unconstitutional, would be filed with the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in the Third Department, within a few days.

He also said that the argument on the same would be made at the first session of that court in this city in September. The Court will be asked to hand down a decision at an early date, so that the appeal which will be taken by the losing side may be argued before the Court of Appeals in October.

TOOK HER PLACE IN PRISON.

Poverty drove Adam Cameron and his wife, Sarah, to stealing. They are both old and nearly helpless.

The old man entered Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday with tears streaming down his face, and begged Magistrate Pool to allow him to take his wife's place in prison. She had been held in $100 bail on the charge of having stolen articles valued at $20 from Martha Stewart of 805 Washington Street, where the old couple lived. Cameron told the Magistrate that he was the instigator of the theft, and that his wife was guiltless. He said the crime had been committed in order to provide them with the bare necessities of life.

The Magistrate had the old woman brought from her cell and discharged her from custody. Her husband was locked up.

RICHMOND WATER POWER.

RICHMOND, Va., July 28.—A movement is on foot, and there are reasons to believe it will succeed, to secure control of all of the immense water power on both sides of the James River at this point. The object is to use this power for driving a stupendous electric plant which would furnish electric power for all purposes of manufacture and domestic use. The idea is not only to distribute this power here, but possibly for a considerable distance above and below this city. It is understood that those interested in this project include some of the biggest capitalists of New York, who are largely interested in electric enterprises there and elsewhere in this country.

The Richmond water power, which for more than half a century has been used as a motive power for the great flouring mills here, is the most extensive between New York and the Gulf. It is believed that the parties interested in this enterprise have already secured an option on much, if not all, of this water power.

Poisoned by Jersey Mosquitoes.

SUMMIT, N. J., July 28.—William Barnard of Millburn is suffering from blood poisoning as a result of a mosquito bite. A few days ago he was bitten on the ankle and scratched the bite. It has since swelled so that his leg and foot are affected. Charles Scheid of Hilton, steward of the Tuscan Club, scratched a mosquito bite on his arm a few days ago and now his arm is swollen, and the doctors pronounce him suffering from blood poisoning.

To Operate in Venezuela.

TRENTON, July 28.—Articles of incorporation were filed with the Secretary of State to-day for the Caracas Electric Heat and Power Company. The company is incorporated with a capital of $1,000,000. The purpose is the building of an electric light plant and an electric railroad in Venezuela. The incorporators are John E. McEwan, Brooklyn; Charles E. Drew, New Brighton, S. I.; Robert Weinmann, Jersey City.

COAL OPERATORS' SESSION

The Uniformity Agreement Adopted, Section by Section, by the Pittsburg Conference.

COL. REND MAY SANCTION IT.

95 Per Cent. of the Operators Required to Sign Before January 1, 1898—Terms of the Agreement—Miners' Leaders Shut Out.

PITTSBURG, July 28.—The "True Uniformity" conference of coal operators of the Pittsburg district ended its work to-night at 9:15, after a two days' session of close and persistent work. The twenty-one sections of the uniformity agreement were thoroughly discussed and adopted section by section. The best of feeling prevailed throughout the meetings, the only exception being the bolting of Col. Rend at yesterday's session.

Just previous to adjournment, however, Judge Owens announced that Col. Rend had authorized him to say that any agreement the conference adopted would receive his hearty co-operation, and he would sign it if 95, 50, or even 20 per cent. of the operators were sincere in their sanction of it. The conference appointed a committee of five—W. P. De Armitt, J. B. Zerbe, J. J. Stoyler, J. B. Dyert, and N. F. Sanford—with Gen. John Little, to secure the signatures of the operators to the agreement. This committee will begin its work to-morrow. It will be aided by the Ohio Board of Arbitration. When the requisite number of signatures have been secured another meeting will be held to ratify the agreement.

Speeches were made by De Armitt, Demester, Little, Zerbe, and others, all expressing satisfaction over the result of the meeting and predicting the success of the plan.

The agreement, as adopted, provides for cash payment of wages; 2,000 pounds to the ton; check weighmen on the tipples; miners to be credited with the full quantity of coal contained in the mine car; abolition of company stores, semi-monthly pay days, uniform price for pick mining in the thin and thick vein districts, and screens not exceeding 1½ inches.

It also provides that in case of the violation of the provision and terms of the agreement, a penalty of 10 cents per ton on the total output of coal mined by the violator will be charged, which penalty is to be paid to a commission, subject to the right of further arbitration or appeal. The penalty when collected is to be distributed among the signers of the agreement pro rata in proportion to the total amount of tonnage or output made by them during the year.

The commission is to be chosen annually, and shall be known by the name of the Uniformity Commission. It shall be composed of nine members, the thick and thin vein operators having proper representation. The members shall be sworn faithfully and impartially to perform the duties of their office, and will be authorized and empowered to enforce the judgments and awards.

The commission shall also be empowered to subpoena witnesses with the same force and effect as a board of arbitrators duly appointed under the act of Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania relating to compulsory arbitration.

The agreement shall not become effective unless it has been signed by 95 per cent. of the operators on or before Jan. 1, 1898.

After 90 per cent. have signed the agreement, if any fifteen operators shall be of the opinion that enough have signed to render it effective, a meeting shall be called in Pittsburg to declare it in force.

The operators, with a few exceptions, want it distinctly understood that the passage of an agreement whereby all operators are to adopt a similar system and are to pay the same relative price for mining has nothing to do with the great strike. They wish the miners to disabuse their minds of any such theories.

The operators have also shut out the miners' leaders from taking any part in the conferences that may take place through questions arising between the operators and miners by inserting a clause in the agreement stating the commission shall be composed of workmen employed by the subscribers. Heretofore the miners' officials have represented the miners, but now the miners are to grapple with the questions in dispute alone.

It was decided that present contracts could not be made the basis for arbitration.

The vote on the question resulted in 13 to have it entirely by a commission and 11 to have it stand as at present. All the voting was light. Mr. Hoosac almost broke up the assemblage when he moved to make the agreement become operative when seventy-five operators sign it. Objections were raised to this motion and J. B. Zerb, who acted as Chairman, hesitated to put the motion. He said the whole agreement would soon be void, and the motion was an obstruction. The vote was then taken, and resulted in 6 to make it 75 per cent. and 14 to make it 95 per cent.

ADVANCE IN SOFT COAL.

Miners in the Monongha Region Said to Have Joined the Strike.

CHICAGO, July 28.—The reports from West Virginia that the miners in the Monongha region had joined the strikers yesterday caused an upward tendency of soft coal market and a revival of the "famine" cry.

"If the report is true Chicago will begin to feel the effects of a shortage before next week," predicted a prominent dealer. "Up to the present time there has been no real shortage. The famine stories heretofore originated with the firms which had the most coal for sale.

"To-day, however, brings a new state of affairs. The West Virginia miners show signs of going out, and they may tie up that section completely, although the best informed operators do not expect it."

ACTION OF LABOR LEADERS.

Objections to Eugene V. Debs as a Strike Manager.

WHEELING, West Va., July 28.—As a result of the conference of labor leaders held here yesterday it is said that the coal miners' strike will be won or lost within two weeks. Among the local labor leaders there is general disappointment that the conference did not take more radical action than to merely offer sentimental sympathy with the strikers. It is believed that within the coming week there will be a large army of organizers and agitators in West Virginia.

In the conference T. H. Morrisey of the Railroad Firemen's Union opposed the suggestion of President Ratchford to place the West Virginia campaign in the hands of Eugene V. Debs. He said that while he had a deep regard for Mr. Debs, the corporations and the courts were prejudiced against him, and he believed his pathway would be a hard one. The naming of a man to manage the West Virginia campaign was postponed by President Ratchford, who said he would make the appointment within the next twenty-four hours.

Polish women armed with stones and sticks kept several men from going to work at Monongah to-day. Others have been warned not to enter the mines. Col. J. A. Fickinger said to day that if the men at his mines were not at work by Friday new men would be brought in.

Shipments of Western Coal.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 28.—If the shipments of coal from the mines of Missouri and Kansas to Eastern points continue to increase as rapidly as they have in the past few days there will be no immediate danger of any factories having to close for want of fuel. Hundreds of carloads of coal are being transferred here and sent to fill orders of the Eastern operators. Much of the coal is billed to Chicago for shipment, it is alleged, to the strike district.

Rockwood's Artistic Cabinet Photographs, $6 per dozen. Ground floor, 1,440 Broadway.—Adv.

BIG FIRE IN MICHIGAN CITY.

One Man Killed, Three Fatally Injured, and Several Missing—Benzine Explosion the Cause.

CHICAGO, July 28.—A big fire in Michigan City, Ind., to-day was brought under control about 1 P. M. One man lost his life in the flames, two others were fatally burned, and several are missing. The central portion of the town was swept by the blaze. The damage is estimated at $100,000.

The killed:
JAMES BOWMAN.
Fatally injured:
LOUIS SCHWARTZ,
FRED PETERS,
HERMAN LUCKOW.

The fire was caused by an explosion of benzine in a sash and blind factory.

CENTRAL PACIFIC WRECK.

Worst in the History of the Road—Six Lives Lost and Many Persons Injured.

RENO, Nevada, July 28.—One of the worst wrecks in the history of the Central Pacific Railroad occurred at 9:48 this morning on Twenty-Five-Mile Hill, about six miles west of Reno. The engine was overturned and thrown to one side of the track, and the tender on the other, and the road was littered with the debris of the baggage, express and mail cars, which had been reduced to kindling wood.

Of fifteen Indians who were riding on the blind baggage, six were killed and nearly all the remainder were more or less injured. Fireman Rawlins was thrown from the engine on his head and was badly injured. Engineer Irwin was also thrown from his engine, but is unhurt, except a slight sprain in the back.

The mail clerks, George W. O'Brien and S. A. Ross, escaped with a few cuts about the head and bruises about the body. Wells-Fargo Express Messenger J. J. Burke was badly shaken up and bruised.

The wreck was caused probably by spreading of the rails. The mail and express cars were turned bottom side up. The rear coach and one sleeper were thrown at right angles to the track, and the dining car and two Pullman coaches were badly wrecked. Only two cars remained on the track.

The wounded were brought to Reno early this afternoon in the caboose. The track was torn up for 300 yards or more.

SIOUX CITY BOND SALE.

Outside Bidders Barred at a Loss to the Community of $25,500.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, July 28.—Abel Anderson & Co. of this place got $256,000 worth of twenty-year city refunding bonds despite the Mayor's effort to give outsiders a chance to compete at the sale. He learns that the Council intended passing the resolution over his veto.

He wired several bond houses for bids. Mason, Lewis & Co. of Chicago responded with an offer to take the issue at 4½ per cent. The proposition was ignored and Anderson won at 5 per cent., a loss to the city of $25,500.

FORTUNE LEFT TO STREITWOLF.

Nearly a Million Dollars in Germany Awaiting a Jerseyman.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 28.—August Streitwolf, a prominent Democratic politician of this city, received word to-day from a German law firm that the death of an aunt in Germany had made him nearly a million dollars richer.

Mr. Streitwolf will sail for Germany next week to claim his inheritance. He came here when a young man and amassed a large fortune. He was a candidate on the Democratic ticket for Assemblyman last year, but was defeated.

TO SUE HUSBAND'S SLAYER.

Mrs. Herbert Cornwall of St. Louis Will Bring Action for Support.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—Mrs. Herbert Cornwall, whose husband was killed by his brother, Richard Cornwall, will soon bring suit against the latter and his father on the ground that they have deprived her of her means of support.

"Not only have I been left without a cent," she said to-day, "but Dr. John Cornwall has taken from me all the ornaments and knickknacks which belonged to my husband. We might have starved if my mother and father had not offered me a home. I am not able to work, and my baby is too young to leave."

104 Weds 97.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 28.—Bachelor James Henry, aged 104, and Miss Emily Boynton, 97, both colored, were married here to-night. A fine melon patch secured the consent of the bride.

New Ohio Rubber Company.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 28.—The Ohio Valley Rubber Company of Akron was incorporated to-day with a capital of $25,000. The company will manufacture vehicle tires, druggists' sundries, and general rubber goods.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

During the past twenty-four hours heavy rains have fallen in Southern New York and New Jersey, New Brunswick reporting 4.26 inches in twenty-four hours and 0.75 inch in forty-five minutes, and light rains in the lower lake region, Southern New England, and the Middle Atlantic States.

A hot wave has developed over the Rocky Mountain slopes southeastward through Oklahoma to Texas, a temperature of 100 being reported from Palestine and Bismarck and 98 from Williston, Rapid City, Salt Lake City, and Pueblo.

The area of high pressure remains stationary over the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the northeasterly winds from this have caused the low temperature in New England, the lower lake region, and the Middle Atlantic States. A trough of low pressure extends from the Middle Atlantic coast to Ontario, and thunder squalls in this trough have caused winds of thirty-eight miles per hour at Norfolk and Block Island. The pressure continues high off the North Pacific coast and in the Southwest, and a depression of slight intensity is central in Manitoba.

Fair and warmer weather may be expected in the lake regions, the Upper Ohio Valley, and the Middle Atlantic States for the next two or three days, clearing in Southern New England.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	70	61	64
6 A. M.	70	61	64
9 A. M.	74	62	66
12 M.	82	64	67
4 P. M.	86	64	67
6 P. M.	83	65	65
9 P. M.	76	64	65
12 P. M.	73	64	64

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	65¼
Weather Bureau	63
Corresponding date 1896	77
Corresponding date for last twenty years	74

For sick headache and constipation Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient is a pleasant and certain remedy.—Adv.

COL. GRANT MAY NOW RESIGN

He Objects to the Methods Approved by the Other Police Commissioners.

WILL SEND HIS RESIGNATION

He Cannot Do the Work Assigned Him and Approve Degrading Bills—Commissioner Moss Talks of Police Blackmail and Corruption.

At the meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday Col. Grant made positive announcement of his intention to resign from the Police Board as soon as the Mayor would accept his resignation. After the meeting he said he had come to that decision because he found it impossible to do the work required of him as a Police Commissioner and at the same time live up to the traditions in which he had been reared.

The announcement came at the close of the discussion on the two resolutions offered at the previous meeting by Col. Grant. The first resolution condemned the present police methods of obtaining evidence against disorderly resorts and their tenants, and proposed the dismissal of any policeman convicted of obtaining such evidence by participating in the lawlessness. The second resolution asked the appointment of a committee to devise some means by which the required evidence could be obtained without the police participating in or instigating the acts complained of.

The first resol

vate citizens who sell their services for that special purpose.

Col. Grant interrupted to say that the courts apparently did not believe the police testimony, for of fifteen arrests made only two had been considered at all. The others accused had been discharged.

Mr. Moss went on with his statement.

Police Blackmail Charged.

"I am convinced that in some precincts money is being collected from lawbreakers by policemen in plain clothes for themselves, their Captains, or somebody else. Indeed, I have sworn evidence of that fact, though I am not yet at liberty to use it. I did not mean to express this conviction so soon, but the proposed resolutions and the discussion seem to require this frank statement now. I have stood against police corruption and brutality when it prevailed in the force, and when my position jeopardized my private interests and my personal safety, and I cannot remain inert now, when, responsible to some extent for the department's condition, I see again the old familiar signs.

"I wish to caution my colleagues to warn those who are lapsing or in danger of yielding to the temptation of opportunity, and to express my admiration of a host of brave and honorable men on the force who do their duty faithfully and scorn to participate in dishonest gains. I repeat that we are now in a crisis in this department which requires good sense, firmness, unanimity, and public spirit in our board. The danger now is not that members of the force may lose their virtue by doing detective work, but that a considerable section of the force will drift back into corruption under our eyes."

Mr. Moss interrupted himself once to explain that he intended nothing personal in any of his remarks, and that he respected Col. Grant, as he was sure Col. Grant respected him. Col. Grant smiled, but did not say anything.

Commissioner Andrews presented a typewritten statement of his views on the resolution, with a request that it be filed for the consideration of the board. All the Commissioners asked that it be read, and Clerk Kipp read it.

Sensational Publicity Deplored.

It began by deploring the publicity that had been given to the discussion, and then went on:

"The regulation and suppression of disorderly resorts is a phase of police work which tends to the demoralization and degradation in direct proportion to the publicity and sensationalism attending it. It is also impossible for me to support a course of action which deliberately announces in advance the steps which the Police Department will take in proceeding against a certain class of lawbreakers. More than all, it is wholly indefensible and unjust to publicly, and, in my opinion, without sufficient foundation of fact, accuse and condemn officers of this department for obeying the specific orders of the Chief of Police, and for following a course which has hitherto received the express sanction and approval of this board, and of all Boards of Police for many years."

The statement referred to the orders issued by Chief Conlin forbidding policemen obtaining evidence by participating in the acts they were ordered to suppress, and quoted the words of the order, "and they must not be a party to any immoral, indecent, or unlawful act."

"The adoption of the resolutions," the statement said, "will not only nullify the law, but will open wide the door for police blackmail.

"Nor do I admit that officers of this department must be spared from coming into contact with which is repugnantly demoralizing or indecent. Police work to be efficient must be practical. As long as the law exists in its present form against disorderly women and disorderly houses it is the duty of the police to regulate and suppress them. The police must deal with crime, degradation, and misery as it exists, and not as we would like to have it. If policemen must be spared from contact with that which is unpleasant or told that they must not under any circumstances witness any indecent or immoral act because it will tend to demoralize them, they will be of but little service to this city.

Subject Not So Important.

"In this connection it is proper to state that the relative importance of this subject has been very overestimated. Not more than twenty-five or thirty officers, or about one-half of 1 per cent. of its total force, are regularly employed in securing evidence against disorderly houses."

Commissioner Parker said at first that he had no statement to make, and Col. Grant stood up to discuss the matter from his point of view. He said the matter was of vital importance to the well-being of the force, and he was speaking from principle and not to the galleries. He had personally questioned men who had sought evidence in Capt. Groo's precinct, and they admitted they believed the work demoralizing.

Col. Grant denied that as few men as Mr. Andrews had said were engaged in the work and declared that in several precincts from eight to ten men did no other work. He argued that as the old system had in times past led to police corruption and, according to the President, was again tending that way, it might be seemly to try new methods.

Col. Grant concluded by saying if the board did not support his views the Commissioners' ideas of right and wrong differed from his. "I am a lawyer," he said, "but I do not believe any law contemplates the degradation of the police seeking evidence." He demanded that a vote be taken on his resolution.

Commissioner Parker then said he was sorry any unnecessary strife had been introduced to disturb the harmony of the board, and characterized Mr. Moss's comments of Commissioner Grant for not having consulted his colleagues before introducing his resolutions as ludicrous, inasmuch as Mr. Moss had not consulted his colleagues before publishing his strictures. He considered the tone of Mr. Moss's statement unworthily harsh, as it was evident Col. Grant had been actuated solely by a question of principle.

Mr Moss responded rather warmly that no defense of Col. Grant was needed, and Mr. Parker proceeded to discuss the resolutions, after declaring he indorsed thoroughly the sentiments so well and temperately expressed by Commissioner Andrews.

Fault of Outside Societies.

He began by disposing of the question of using stool pigeons by declaring the city had had enough of outside societies.

"They are good enough during a period of stress and when there is great corruption, but they never modify their work and are always loaded for bear. They take a blunderbuss to fight a mosquito. They irritate and stir up things and do much more harm than good in trying to arouse public interest and keep it always to the same pitch.

"Now, as to the first resolution offered by Col. Grant. I believe if all the law breakers of the class referred to had gathered to formulate a measure for their own advantage they would have drawn up some such resolution. I am against it, and shall vote against it.

"But there is to my mind little doubt as to what feeling has prompted Col. Grant. He was prompted by certain things that have been going on semi-secretly. The Society for the Prevention of Crime has been furnishing pieces of evidence to the President. The so-called evidence has been turned over to the Chief, and almost at the same time the statement has been publicly made that Mr. Moss had evidence that could break half a dozen Captains—"

Mr. Moss interrupted to deny he had ever authorized such statement. He said he had once said if he had half a dozen detectives in half a dozen precincts he could put half a dozen Captains on trial. The work done by the Society for the Prevention of Crime, Mr. Moss declared, had been mainly in relation to gambling houses and policy places.

Mr. Parker continued that the evidence sent to Chief Conlin was accompanied by letters that might almost be called threatening, and that the Chief had consulted him and Col. Grant about them. He quoted this passage from a letter relating to alleged gambling at 12 Centre Street: "It will be unfortunate for you if I get this place and you do not."

The evidence sent to the Chief, Mr. Parker said, was of the flimsiest. The continuous presentation of such cases, he thought, had justly aroused Col. Grant to take some action. Mr. Parker, on the question of police blackmail, said if there was the slightest charge or complaint against any officer he would demand the most searching inquiry and the heaviest punishment.

Reverting to the resolution again, the Commissioner said there was no need for a policeman to degrade himself in securing evidence, and he thought until all such work is left to a regularly constituted department of a detective bureau organized like Scotland Yard the present methods cannot be improved on. He suggested that the first resolution offered by Col. Grant be held up and the second voted on.

Mr. Moss denied that he had intended his letters to Chief Conlin as threats, and said his conversations with him had been of the friendliest possible character. He was anxious the Chief should make an honorable record as the last Chief of the present department.

Col. Grant, replying to Mr. Parker, insisted that his resolution be put. "The first," he said, "is a matter of vital importance to me. If the board does not agree to adopt it the second is of no moment. I again offer the resolution."

Mr. Parker offered an amendment that it be laid on the table, but the majority wanted it put, and it was put and lost. The second was withdrawn by Col. Grant, and then Mr. Parker's resolution was presented.

In the matter of the complaint against Capt. Groo, which was directly the cause of Col. Grant's resolutions and their results, the Committee on Rules and Discipline, Col. Grant and Mr. Parker, reported that the evidence presented was shallow, and did not justify putting the Captain on trial. Commissioners Andrews and Moss concurred in the opinion, and the complaint was dismissed.

Mayor Strong Silent.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, July 28.—Mayor Strong was seen here to-day by a representative of The Associated Press and questioned regarding Col. Grant's threatened resignation from the Board of Police Commissioners of New York City. The Mayor positively declined to discuss the matter, and stated that he would express no opinion until he arrived in New York to-morrow.

RECENT EVENTS IN CUBA.

Gen. Weyler to Take the Field Against the Insurgents in Havana Province.

HAVANA, via Key West, Fla., July 28.—Capt. Gen. Weyler, it is announced, will take the field in a few days to personally direct military operations in the Havana province against several bands of insurgents, from 50 to 200 strong. This step is due to an attempt on the part of these bands to reunite.

Orders have been issued that Major Justo Ojeda and the Prefect of the ranch El Portugues shall be shot for trying to prevent the surrender of Major Juan Calangas, the insurgent chief, and a number of cavalrymen, who recently gave themselves up to the authorities. It is reported that Major Calangas after his surrender took the field with his forces and surprised an insurgent camp, macheting several members of the force stationed there.

Two respectable ladies, the Misses Nindepon, have been arrested at Guanabacoa charged with hiding ammunition.

Emilio Sabourin, a Frenchman, who was serving a sentence of twelve years at Ceuta for having been implicated in a theft of ammunition from the Government powder magazine here, died recently.

The auditor in the American schooner Competitor case, Domingo de Miguel, has been suspended from office for a month for failing to carry out an order of the Supreme Court of Justice at Madrid.

It is understood that in consequence of a claim made by the British Consul, the Supreme Court in Madrid has issued orders that American and British subjects shall be tried by the same court. This order is due to a capture made under the American flag.

Admiral Navarro, it is announced, will return to Spain on Nov. 20, on which date his term of service will expire.

TOBACCO HIDDEN IN LOGS.

About 4,000 Kilos Shipped to Havana on the Seguranca.

HAVANA, July 28.—An examination by Custom House officials of eight of the consignment of 155 logs which reached here on Sunday last on the steamer Seguranca, and which were deposited in the custody of the police, at the Tallapiedra wharf, show them to have been packed with fine Sumatra leaf tobacco. If the remainder of the logs contain an amount of tobacco proportionate to that found in those already examined it is estimated that the total shipment of tobacco will reach 4,000 kilos.

The logs, it is said, were shipped by a Maine lumber company.

LIBERTY IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Subject of a Letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury.

CHICAGO, July 28.—The Rev. John Lee, Chairman of the Committee of the Chicago Methodist ministers' meeting on religious liberty for Protestants in South America, received a letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury last night, in which that church dignitary wrote, among other things, these words: "Religious liberty within the limit of the moral law is a priceless possession, which men are bound to claim for themselves and to help others to obtain in all circumstances." The Lord has attracted attention by exposing alleged Roman Catholic persecution of Protestants in the South American republics.

ELOPED FROM DOVER PLAINS.

Third Attempt of "Archie" Hoffman and Miss Reimer Succeeds.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 28.—The romantic courtship of Miss Minnie Reimer, the nineteen-year-old daughter of Adolph Reimer, the wealthy promoter of Dover Plains, by "Archie" Hoffman, the young bank clerk of the same village, ended yesterday with their elopement and marriage by the Rev. Mr. Burnett, a Baptist minister at Lithgow.

On May 29 Miss Reimer arranged to meet her affianced at the Dover Plains Hotel, where a minister from Amenia was to unite them in marriage. Hoffman had engaged a team of swift horses to carry away his bride, but he was late, and her father, hearing of the arrangement, went to the hotel and took his daughter home.

The second attempt was made on July 10 last. Miss Reimer had her clothes in a bundle under her bed, when again her desire was thwarted by the accidental discovery of the bundle by her mother. Mrs. Reimer was overcome by the excitement and became hysterical. Her husband took her to New York for treatment, and during his absence left Deputy Sheriff Frank Fenn of Dover in charge of the premises to see that Miss Reimer did not elope.

Miss Reimer left home yesterday, ostensibly to go riding with a female friend. Hoffman hired a lively team and, accompanied by William Applebee, as driver, met the women on the Chestnut Ridge Road, west of Dover Plains. Miss Reimer got into the carriage with Hoffman, and Applebee drove them rapidly to Lithgow. The witnesses to the ceremony were Miss Reimer's friend and the driver.

After the ceremony the couple drove to Millbrook, a Summer resort. They ate their wedding supper at Gemmill's Hotel, and then returned to Dover Plains. Hoffman was at his desk in the bank at the usual hour this morning.

ACCUSED OF ARSON.

Proprietors of a Long Branch Bicycle Store Under Arrest.

LONG BRANCH, July 28.—Paul Grant, Robert Zimmers, and August Brandt, who conduct a bicycle store in the Brighton Flats, in the West End, were arrested today by Fire Marshal Emanuel, who charges them with arson.

Early this morning fire was discovered in Raymond's butter store, adjoining the bicycle store occupied by the men. The fire was put out before it gained much headway, and did but little damage. While looking for the origin of the fire the Fire Marshal discovered that several holes had been bored with an augur in the wooden partition between the two stores, and he claims that lighted paper and matches had been pushed through the holes from the prisoners' store. Although the stock in the bicycle store is only worth a few hundred dollars, the men took out an insurance policy for $1,500 a few days ago.

This morning the Fire Marshal swore out warrants for the men, who were arrested and arraigned before Justice of the Peace Patterson. On advice of their counsel, ex-Senator Terhune, the men did not enter any defense, and were committed without bail for trial by the Quarter Sessions in September.

In the building in which the fire was discovered were nearly half a hundred people, and if the fire had gained any headway before it was discovered, it is probable that several lives would have been lost.

Grant, Zimmers, and Brandt had been in business here, and had been heard to complain of poor business. The men are said to have come here from New York.

For Bishop of St. Cloud.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 28.—Archbishop Ireland has received from Rome letters appointing the Rev. James Trobec of St. Paul to be Bishop of St. Cloud.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

2:10 A. M.—83 Delancey Street; Solomon Postal; damage slight.

2:15 A. M.—203 West Forty-fifth Street; J. Gavin; damage, $50.

4 A. M.—159 and 161 Crosby Street; W. Adams; damage, $2,500.

11:15 A. M.—649 Tenth Avenue; occupant unknown; damage, $15.

1:20 P. M.—169 Second Street; occupant unknown; no damage.

4:30 P. M.—87 Mulberry Street; John Rocco; damage slight.

9 P. M.—230 West Sixty-fourth Street; Harry Nicholas; no damage.

WILL NOT GO TO KLONDIKE

The Men Who Were Going to Walk There Have Changed Their Minds About It.

A NEW COMPANY FORMED

It Is Known as the Youkon-Klondike Gold Mining and Trading Company—Regulations for Claims Issued by the Canadian Government.

There is little probability that the Yukon Valley's population will be increased before late in the Spring of next year by an influx of enterprising New Yorkers to that region. The men who were going to walk have changed their minds, and those who found themselves in possession of $500 of the lawful currency have concluded it would be wiser not to invest it in a Winter tour through an unfriendly country, however rich in mineral wealth it may be. Sober second thought has dawned on even the men who were in a position to throw $1,000 into the expedition.

A healthy consumption of newspaper facts has done much to moderate the primitive enthusiasm of gold hunters. The smallness in the world-famed Klondike, or along the frozen waters of British Columbia, of the $1,000 to be exchanged for implements and necessaries and transportation, is duly, if tardily, appreciated. Individual dreaming has been supplanted by organized effort. There will be plenty of time before the ice disappears from the Yukon to give due consideration to the best means of transferring the gold from Alaskan creek to Eastern bank.

Another company has been formed in this city. It is known as the Yukon-Klondike Gold Mining and Trading Company, with $125,000 capital. Col. R. A. Ammon is President; John F. Enright, Secretary, and Louis A. May, Treasurer. Mr. May is known on the New York Produce and Mining Exchanges. The offices of the company are now open to receive subscriptions for shares, which are being sold at $5 each. When 25,000 shares have been subscribed the company will engage in the acquiring of placer and quartz claims along the Yukon, Klondike, Tonana, Porcupine, Mackenzie, and other rivers.

Treasurer May said yesterday that he expected, between the present time and May next, to see the company own or have interested in 500 gold mining claims of admitted richness. He thinks that many of the prospectors in the gold region are not properly equipped to endure the rigors of Winter or work their claims to advantage, and that they will be glad to be bought out. When navigation on the Yukon opens next year the company will send 500 men into the gold country and begin active operations. Mr. May has no fear whatever that the territory in which they will operate can be pre-empted by others.

At the office of the Acme Development Company, of which Co-Secretary of State James Rice of Colorado is President, as well as at the office of the Yukon-Cariboo Gold Mining Development Company, the presiding genius of which is J. Edward Addicks, there was a steady stream of callers during the day. The gentlemen in charge at both places spoke confidently of the outlook.

It was stated at the Mining Exchange that new companies would be formed shortly. Business in mining stocks was said to have improved, and there was a tendency to "boom" Colorado interests. The visitors who came on a few days ago from the Denver Exchange are still in the city. One of them said there was gold in abundance in the United States, and he told how C. C. Acton had taken, within thirty days, from the Galena Gulch in Breckenridge County, Colorado, $2,500 worth of nuggets.

The mining regulations just issued by the Canadian government are declared as to the size of claims for various denominations. "Bar diggings" claims will extend in each case to a strip of land 100 feet wide at high-water mark, thence extending into the river to its lowest water level. "Dry diggings," or mines over which a river never extends, are in each case to be 100 feet square. Creek and river claims shall be 500 feet long, measured in the direction of the general course of the stream, and shall extend in width from base to base of the hill or bench on each side, but when the hills or benches are less than 100 feet apart the claim may be 100 feet in depth. The sides of a claim shall be two parallel lines run as nearly as possible at right angles to the stream. Bench claims shall be 100 feet square.

If any person discover a new mine and establish the discovery to the satisfaction of the Gold Commissioner the latter will grant a claim to him for "bar diggings" 750 feet in length. When a claim is allowed to remain unworked for seventy-two hours, unless through sickness, it shall be deemed to be abandoned, and open to occupation and entry by another person.

CANADA'S NEW CUSTOMS PLANS

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 28.—At the meeting of the Ministers last evening, Minister Paterson was authorized to send two more customs officers by the Islander, which sails for the north to-morrow. The officers will be taken from the Victoria Custom House, and will be accompanied by a couple of provincial police. They will open stations, as outports of Victoria, beyond the head of the Lynn Canal, which is in disputed territory and at present in the United States possessions, and at Lake Tagish. There is a Collector at Fort Cudahy, only fifty miles from Dawson City, and these arrangements, backed up by a strong force of police, are considered ample for the protection of revenue just now. The greatest question of all is one of communication. It is reported that a pack trail exists for twenty of the eighty miles, which will separate the coast from the first post to be established at 60 degrees of latitude in undisputed British territory. If so, a narrow gauge railway can be built where there is a pack trail. The cost would not be great.

Thomas Fawcett will be continued as Gold Commissioner, and the regulations already adopted amended.

A strong customs and police post will be established just north of the British Columbia boundary beyond the head of the Lynn Canal, at 60 degrees of latitude. This post, which will be where Chilkoot and White Passes converge, will command the southern entrance to the whole territory. Mounted police posts will be established from here on at distances of fifty miles apart, up to Fort Selkirk. These will be used to open up a Winter road over which monthly mails will be sent by dog trains.

If possible a telegraph line will be constructed over the mountains from the head of the Lynn Canal to the first post. The consent of the authorities of the United States will be asked in diplomatic correspondence to a modus vivendi under which Canada will have the right of way over the disputed territory from Lynn Canal to the first mounted police post.

No difficulty is anticipated in securing the right of way through the little piece of disputed territory the road and telegraph line would have to cross to reach the head of Lynn Canal, although that territory is now in the United States possessions.

Fred White, Controller of the Mounted Police, issued orders to-day for the dispatch of eighty additional police to the Yukon country. Twenty-five will start almost at once, and the balance in detachments as soon as they can be properly equipped. Care is being taken to select the best men possible, not merely men of the soundest health and high physical vigor, but handy men, who are familiar with boats, portaging, camping, &c.

Regarding the collection of royalties on the gold output, the advice of the Government officers in the district is being asked. Mr. Sifton, Minister of the Interior, admits that a general and equitable collection will be difficult, but says he hopes to arrive at a satisfactory system.

"ABOUT TIME TO CALL A HALT."

SEATTLE, Washington, July 28.—In an interview with The Associated Press correspondent, L. M. Turner, who spent eleven years in Alaska and the Arctic regions in the employ of the Government, said:

"It is about time to call a halt on this mad rush to the Klondike gold fields. Hundreds of men are going as far as they can, relying on others to help them. That help will be meagre enough, and scores will certainly endure hardships that death alone will relieve. The transportation companies cannot possibly accommodate the number going by way of St. Michaels. The small river steamers will not afford room for one-third the number going by that route. The provisions will have to be furnished by the transportation companies, and two-thirds of the passengers will board at St. Michaels or along the Yukon, and they will not see Dawson City until next Spring. Many of those who go by way of Dyea will be compelled to winter at the headwaters of the Yukon."

TROOPS MAY NOT GO TO ALASKA NOW

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Secretary of War has suspended the execution of the order starting a party of United States troops for Alaska on the boat sailing from Seattle Aug. 5. There will be one more opportunity to move the command on a vessel sailing Aug. 20, and the matter is still open, but the indications are that nothing will be done before Spring.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—Gen. Shaftner is not yet informed as to what portion of his command, if any, will be sent to the Klondike gold region. Instructions were received from Washington last evening directing Col. Moore, Quartermaster of the Department of California; Col. Egan, Commissary, and Dr. Middleton, Medical Purveyor, to have in readiness by to-night the necessary supplies and equipments for sixty men for eighteen months. Dr. E. L. Eddie, Chief Surgeon of the department, was ordered by the Surgeon General to leave San Francisco with two hospital stewards and attendants in time to take the steamer for Alaska at Seattle on Aug. 5. He will be the surgeon in charge at the new military station to be established near the gold mines.

SISTERS OF CHARITY TO GO NORTH.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—Two sisters of the Order of St. Anne have offered their services for ten years' labor in the frozen North, and have been accepted by the Superior of their community. They were to have sailed on the Excelsior this afternoon, but the officials of the Alaska Commercial Company advised the sisters to wait for the sailing of the Bertha, Monday next, when better accommodations will be had.

The two who go to the North are Sister Mary of the Cross, formerly Miss Peterson. She has been engaged recently in educational work at Holyoke, Mass. Her companion is Sister Mary Magdalene of the Sacred Heart, who was Miss Goulet, a native of Quebec.

GOLD PUT IN WHISKY BARRELS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, July 28.—Three letters from Clark County (Ohio) boys in the Alaska gold fields were made public today. They are from Joseph Fitzgerald of 191 East Mound Street, who left here last Spring; William Berg of Clifton, who went away at the same time, and Thomas O'Brien, brother of Milt O'Brien, ex-President of Trades Assembly, who has been in Alaska for ten years. Two are from Dawson City and the third from Circle City. Fitzgerald, in a letter dated in June, to his mother, sent her two nuggets from the Klondike. He says:

"It is no use talking, this camp is the greatest gold field ever found. They are just taking the dust out by handfuls. There has been as high as $1,600 in one pan, where in Colorado $80 was a very big pan. There are men taking out as high as $17 a minute. There is more gold here than ever known before in the world. They pay $10 a day up here. Up to the diggings they pay $15.

"There are several saloons in camp that are doing great business. They are building a theatre. Whisky is 50 cents a drink. There are several big gambling houses here; there are thousands in gold on the tables always. Everything is running in full blast, all the time, as there is no night. It is a wonderful sight to see some of the miners come down from the diggings staggering under the weight of sacks of gold weighing from 100 to 300 pounds. There is so much gold here that they are packing it in whisky barrels. They are locating new diggings every little while that are paying just as well.

"Remember that this place had just been found last Fall. Before that time a claim that would pay $150 a day was good and the most they had struck, but now they make $12,000 or $15,000 a day. They are building up the town fast, paying carpenters $15 a day. There are hundreds of men that have come in here in the last year with nothing, and will go out as soon as the steamer comes in worth at least $50,000 to $000,000 apiece."

The writer has sent word here for his brother John of this city, and his friend, Lew House, night engineer at the Blue Head brewery, to join him in the Spring at Dawson City.

O'Brien writes:

"Some of the claim owners on Bonanza and Eldorado drifted out in three months $150,000 clear of all expenses. I have no claim as yet in these mines, but am going up as soon as the river clears of ice enough to allow the steamers to travel, and then I will return a little lower down the Yukon and open a large coal mine, which I think will in a few years be worth more than a good gold mine, as wood is scarce."

TWO PATERSON PRINTERS MISSING.

PATERSON, N. J., July 28.—William Grant White, the foreman of the Paterson Evening News composing room, and William McKay, a printer in the same office, have been missing from their homes since Monday, and this morning the wives of both men visited the Poormaster's office and asked that they be assisted in their search for their missing husbands.

The men drew their pay before leaving the office on Monday, and White told a friend that he was going to the Klondike in search of gold.

The wives of both men are in a destitute condition. Mrs. White says that if she can obtain the money she will go to Alaska in search of the runaways.

EXCELSIOR BOUND FOR THE YUKON.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—The steamer Excelsior, chartered by the Alaska Commercial Company, left Mission Street at 2 P. M., sailing direct for St. Michael's. This is the last of the company's fleet which will connect with the Yukon River steamers this season.

For hours before the departure of the steamer the wharf was thronged with people. Three times the original price was offered for tickets. One passenger changed his mind after receiving an offer of $1,500 for the pasteboard for which he originally paid but $150. Over 2,000 people gathered upon the wharf to bid farewell to the 110 passengers for the Klondike.

MEXICO IN THE DROP IN SILVER.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 28.—The drop in silver announced yesterday created much comment here in financial and business circles. The exchange on New York rose to 118 and even on the Street to 120, and London exchange was quoted at 22d. If silver remains down the loss to corporations having gold interest to meet abroad will be large, and at the present basis gold interest on the Government loans abroad will require $1,000,000 more in silver per annum.

Many orders for goods abroad have been canceled, merchants desiring to see how the exchange is going. It is generally believed that the sudden fall in silver is due to the unloading by large bullion holders, coupled with new gold discoveries and the continued small demand in India for silver. The fluctuations in exchange do more harm than low prices, as they make impossible all calculations.

The continued low price of silver will revive the talk of adopting the gold standard, which would be ruinous to the new manufacturing industries. Bankers, while anticipating even lower prices for silver, believe there will be reaction to a price that will permit something like steadiness in exchange and stability in business operations.

Miners Becoming Silent.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—Local capitalists who are endeavoring to secure options on mining claims in the Klondike country are not meeting with much success among the miners now here. The men seem to realize they have a good thing in what they have, and are not disposed to submit to modern forms of conveyance even though not forced to sell until value of the property is investigated.

England Warns Gold Seekers.

LONDON, July 28.—The Colonial Office has warned intending gold seekers that it will be useless to start for the Klondike before Spring, as the journey is only possible in the Summer time.

SMALLPOX IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, July 28.—Montreal is threatened with a second epidemic of small pox. The third death in two weeks occurred today, and there are two more cases in the hospital. The Provincial Board of Health held a meeting to-day and decided to enforce rigidly all the known precautions against the spread of the disease. Vaccination bureaus will be opened up in all the wards of the city.

SENATOR HOAR ON THE TARIFF.

BOSTON, July 28.—Senator Hoar is confident that a revival of business will follow the new tariff law. In a statement to-day he gives his reasons, and explains why he accepted the duty on hides. He says:

"I hope and expect that the tariff will, on the whole, prove satisfactory. The bill has been framed under very grave difficulties. In the first place, foreign manufacturers and domestic importers were crowding the market with foreign products, upon which the duty was expected to be raised. So, to protract the debate by a day, or perhaps even an hour, was to cost the Government large sums in the loss of duties, and to prevent so far the operation of protection to the domestic manufacturers. We were obliged, therefore, to sit silent while our opponents made most extravagant and unfounded attacks upon the bill.

"Then we had no real majority. We had one stanch supporter of the cause of protection from an unexpected quarter—Senator McHenry of Louisiana. Senator Jones of Nevada adhered firmly to his old protection principles, but it was understood that he would not support a tariff which did not contain a duty on hides, and some other provisions which were quite as distasteful to New England. The two allies, however, were not enough to give us a working majority. We were, therefore, obliged in caucus, to agree that we would delegate differences of detail to the Republican sub-committee of the Committee on Finance, and would support their conclusions without regard to individual opinions or special State interests.

"We all of us, representatives of Massachusetts, in both houses, regretted very much the conclusion to put a duty on hides. Some eminent manufacturers of boots and shoes, and other forms of leather industry, think that the duty as it is left will do little harm to New England manufacturers and will do little good to the farmers who raise cattle. But the general opinion, I think, among other manufacturers is that the duty will be an injury to their interests.

"My colleague and I have done our duty according to the best light we could get, and after seeking advice in quarters where we thought we could get wise and honest counsel.

"I am extremely hopeful for the future. I expect a revival of business, and I hope and expect though folly is hard to kill, that the old free-trade fallacies and arguments will not be so much heard of in the future. Indeed, the doctrine of protection has made great inroad into the Democratic Party, especially at the South. It would indeed make an interesting and amusing chapter of political history if I were to give the names of Democratic Senators who have argued for high duties for the protection of products of their States, claiming all the time they were free traders, and wanted tariff for revenue only, but there was some special reason for protective duty on articles their constituents produced. One Democratic free trader is eloquent for high protection on sugar; others are as zealous for a protective duty on Egyptian cotton, others still to protect the labor of Georgia, others for the fruit of California, and still others for that of Florida. The old, thoroughgoing Democratic free trader is becoming an extinct species.

"The Democrat who holds protection unconstitutional, and at any rate as tending to monopoly of public plunder or the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, will soon be as extinct as the dodo or the megalosaurus."

WAR ON HOTEL LOUNGERS.

CHICAGO, July 28.—The professional hotel "chair warmer" is soon to be a thing of the past. The Chicago Hotel Men's Mutual Protective and Benefit Association has been battling long with the question of how to get rid of the nuisance. The law is on the side of the loafers, and the proprietors have been compelled to resort to removing the chairs from the rotunda.

W. S. Eden, proprietor of the Great Northern, took a decisive step to-day when he ordered his porters to remove all big cushioned chairs but a dozen. The other hotel proprietors will follow his example soon.

COL. HENDERSON'S LEG AGAIN.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, July 28.—Private advices from Washington are that Col. Henderson's leg is to be amputated at the knee joint. He left here last December, after Congress had convened, with the intention of undergoing the operation at once, but his surgeon there found it would be safe, in view of his improved condition, to defer it.

His old wound has broken out so frequently in recent years that it became clear it would not heal permanently until the limb had been amputated again.

BENHAM MURDER TRIAL.

BATAVIA, N. Y., July 28.—The Benham murder trial was resumed here this morning, and at 2:30 was given to the jury.

The jury is still in session, and Judge Laughlin is in readiness to receive the verdict at any hour. Reporters, attorneys, and others interested are assembled at the Batavia Club waiting for news from the jury room.

It has been learned that one of the jurors had a brother-in-law who was acquitted in a murder trial, and he will hold out for acquittal.

Two of the jurors, it is learned at midnight, are for conviction.

EAST TENNESSEE COAL DEAL.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 28.—Henry Taylor, the representative of the English syndicate which has an option on most of the coal mines in East Tennessee, arrived here at noon to-day. The deal is practically closed, only awaiting Mr. Taylor's inspection of the properties and final report. The price approaches $5,000,000, and the properties employ 3,000 miners and have an output of about 3,000,000 tons of coal annually. The capitalists whom Mr. Taylor represents are from Boston and from England. The stock already has been taken and the bonds sold. Extensive improvements are contemplated in the mines, and a railroad from Jellico to the sea is projected.

THE POSTAL SAVINGS BANK.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Senator Mason, who has returned home, says he intends to introduce in the Fifty-fifth Congress a bill establishing postal savings banks.

"In a general way," he says, "I propose to frame a bill providing for a system modeled after the postal savings bank system of Great Britain.

"The matter of construction, however, I propose to leave largely to the Post Office Department. About all that is essential to provide for by law is the simple establishment of the banks. The regulation can safely and more satisfactorily be left to the wisdom of some man, like our present very excellent Postmaster General, to work out."

Senator Mason believes the bill will pass.

Mr. Gage Sees Mr. Cleveland.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., July 28.—Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage, who passed the night in New Bedford, took an early drive about that city this morning in company with his host, the Hon. Charles S. Hamlin, and later left for Marion, where Mr. Hamlin has his Summer residence. This afternoon the two gentlemen called upon ex-President Grover Cleveland at Gray Gables, coming over from Marion on E. C. Benedict's yacht Oneida, returning on the same craft after their visit had been concluded. Their call was purely a social one.

Big Six's Annual Election.

Typographical Union No. 6 held its annual election yesterday. The contest was very exciting. The returns at a late hour last night indicated the re-election of President Samuel B. Donnelly. For Vice President, the election was very close between William F. Sherlock, the Administration candidate, and Joseph A. Gardner, the Anti. The returns were also favorable for John F. Weber, the Administration candidate for Secretary-Treasurer.

ALLAN LINER IN COLLISION.

Scandinavian Runs Down the British Barkentine Florence off Cape Race —Five Persons Drowned.

BOSTON, July 28.—The Allan Line steamer Scandinavian arrived this afternoon from Glasgow and brought with her the four survivors of the crew of the British barkentine Florence, Capt. Olsen, which was sunk in a collision with the Scandinavian last Saturday while in a dense fog twenty miles south of Cape Race. Four members of the crew were drowned, together with the wife of Capt. Olsen. The Florence was bound from Sydney, C. B., to St. John's, N. F., with a cargo of coal.

The names of the drowned men are Noah Norris, cook, aged fifty-one years, of St. John's, N. F., who leaves an invalid wife and two children; William Yabsley, aged twenty-five years, a nephew of the Captain's wife, single, of St. John's; James Norman, seaman, aged thirty-two years, single, of St. John's; William Fry, thirty-three years of age, seaman, of Poole, England.

Capt. Henry Olsen says: "We left port Tuesday, July 20, for St. John's, N. F. Saturday, after being nearly three days in the fog, and standing in all that time in the direction of Cape Race, N. F., thinking we were approaching land, I ordered the vessel put about on the starboard tack. At 1:20 P. M. the shrill blast of a steamer's whistle was heard right abeam, and before the sound died away there loomed up, making directly for us, the huge hull of an ocean steamer.

"I was hurriedly called on deck by the look-out. I called to my wife, and she in turn aroused First Mate Edward Brodnick, who had come off watch at noon, and was asleep in his bunk. Hardly had he reached the deck when the steamer was upon us. She struck us on the port side, between the main and mizzen rigging, and went half way through us. While the vessels were locked together we were in no immediate danger, except from falling spars. The order to reverse the steamer's engines, which had been given when we were first sighted, soon had the effect of breaking her away from us. In three minutes the Florence went down.

"When the impact came, Ole Olsen, the boatswain, and Seaman Robert Essens jumped into the main rigging and were soon followed by Mate Brodnick, and all three men swung themselves onto the steamer's deck by means of the lower guard, being assisted in doing so by the carpenter of the steamer. Poor Fry appeared at the side of the vessel just before she went down. A rope was thrown him by his shipmates on board the steamer, but they were unable to rescue him."

The Captain was too much overcome to tell of the drowning of his wife. Mate Brodnick said that the Captain, who had been standing with his arms around his wife, was separated from her when the vessel went down; both were drawn into the vortex and she did not appear again. The Captain came to the surface and was rescued by a buoy thrown from the steamer.

The Florence was rather a small vessel for a barkentine. She registered only 199 tons net, and her dimensions were; Length, 114.8 feet; breadth, 24.5 feet; depth of hold, 13.1 feet. She was built at Brixham, England, in 1873, and at the time of her loss was valued at $4,500.

BREWER OCHS'S ESCAPE.

A man with a sallow complexion called on Ernest Ochs, a wealthy brewer, of Bushwick Avenue and Scholes Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon and told him that his father-in-law, John Lehnert, had been injured in Ridgewood and was anxious to have him come to him without alarming the family.

Mr. Ochs boarded a Ridgewood car with the stranger, and rode to Cypress Avenue, where they alighted. They then walked to a one-story shanty, which stands a hundred yards from the nearest house.

The stranger led the way into the house, and, pointing to an inner room, the door of which was closed, said: "He's in there."

Mr. Ochs started to enter the room, but as he opened the door he caught sight of a heavily built man in his stocking feet, who tried to jump behind the door. The other man pressed close behind Mr. Ochs and tried to force him into the room.

Then it flashed through the brewer's mind that he had been trapped. Mr. Ochs, who is muscular, turned quickly and pushed the fellow behind him aside, and ran out of the place. He went to the nearest house and gave an alarm. Constable Behlen, in company with several other men, proceeded to the shanty, but found it locked. The door was forced open, and several pieces of rope tied in a noose were found. There was also an open trap door, and beside it a pick handle. No one in the vicinity knew the strangers, who had been seen about the neighborhood for several days. Mr. Ochs had considerable valuable jewelry about him, and also a large sum of money.

When the police of the Bushwick Avenue Station were notified detectives were sent out at once, but could find no trace of the men. They are still searching for them. It is thought it was the purpose of the men to rob Mr. Ochs, using force if necessary.

Will Not Pay for the Trips.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 28.—Gov. Hastings to-day vetoed the bill appropriating $5,000 to cover the expenses incurred by the Legislature in attending the unveiling of the Grant Tomb in New York, and of the Washington Monument in Philadelphia. He holds that this would be improper expenditures of the public funds.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Senator W. B. Allison, Washington.

HOLLAND HOUSE—Judge N. D. Thoman, Chicago; J. C. Kemp Van Eve, London.

FIFTH AVENUE—E. C. Goshorn, Cincinnati; Congressman C. A. Boutelle, Maine; ex-Gov. C. H. Sawyer,

GORMAN IN FULL CONTROL

Maryland Democrats Adopt a Platform for Bimetallism Without Fixing a Ratio.

IN CONVENTION AT BALTIMORE

Thomas A. Smith Nominated for Controller and J. Frank Ford for Clerk of the Court of Appeals—Senator's Fight for Re-election Begun.

BALTIMORE July 28.—Harmony prevailed at the Democratic State Convention here to-day and it was clearly demonstrated that Senator Gorman still has his hand on the lever that controls the movements of the organization. The candidates nominated by the convention were selected by him and the resolutions were of his inspiration. As Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions he read the platform, and read it in such a way as to indicate that he knew it almost without looking at it. At his suggestion one of the candidates for Controller withdrew when his nomination seemed assured, and another was taken up by the convention, and at his request both gold and silver men waived their convictions for the nonce and voted to adopt a platform that declares for bimetallism, but is silent as to the vital question of "ratio."

The ante-convention deliberations dealt mainly with the questions to be touched upon in the platform, because it was understood that upon this platform Mr. Gorman is to make the fight of his life. On the outcome depends his seat in the Senate and his leadership in the State.

The currency plank was naturally the most troublesome. Just a year ago Mr. Gorman presided over a State Convention here which adopted a platform declaring in the most unequivocable terms for a gold standard of currency, and pronouncing in language equally strong and unmistakable against the unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Gorman Candidate Substituted.

A surprise was sprung upon the delegates just prior to the assembling of the convention by the withdrawal of George A. Deakyne of Caroline County, and the substitution of State Senator Thomas A. Smith as the Gorman candidate for Controller. An effort was then made to induce John R. Pattison of Dorchester County, the candidate of the silver element of the convention, to withdraw also, but he emphatically declined to do so.

Col. Buchanan Schley of Washington County, former Surveyor of the Port of Baltimore, was appointed temporary Chairman, and presided over the whole of the deliberations of the convention.

Senator Gorman, as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, read the platform, which was typewritten, and on the face of which not a single erasure appeared. There was not a dissenting voice when Chairman Schley put the motion to adopt it. Those planks which refer to National issues are as follows:

Gold and Silver Plank.

"The representatives of the Democratic Party of Maryland, in State Convention assembled, do here reaffirm their allegiance to the principles of the party as formulated by Jefferson, and exemplified by Madison and Jackson.

"The Democracy of Maryland, in common with the Democracy of the Union, believe now, as they always have believed, in honest money, the gold and silver money of the Constitution, and the coinage of both metals without discrimination against either into standard dollars of final payment and redemption.

"We note with satisfaction that the demand of more than 6,500,000 Democratic voters expressed at the polls last November has compelled President McKinley and a Republican Congress to urge upon the European powers, through the medium of a duly appointed commission, the necessity for an international conference to arrange the terms of a bimetallic system under the operation of which both gold and silver shall be used and recognized as money of final redemption.

"The sufferings of the masses, the honest toilers, the bone and sinew, the brain and courage and manhood of the land have met with the sympathy of the Democracy, and the protest of our great party, so eloquently voiced in last year's elections, has forced the Republican Party, despite its arrogance and recklessness, to recognize the needs of an aroused and patriotic people. And, while many Democrats have not approved all the expressions of their party in National Convention, bimetallism will surely come. It may come through the instrumentalities set in motion by the present Administration, though in truth inspired by the intrepid action of the Democratic voters. But it will come, and the prosperity and happiness that follow in its train will be due to the courage, the undaunted fidelity, and the intelligent patriotism of the Democracy.

Republican Party Denounced.

"In all respects other than this reluctant performance, the Republican Party has been false to the pledges and professions upon the strength of which, last November, it secured the suffrages of the American people.

"Triumphing upon an issue of financial reform, it was bound by every obligation of good faith to redeem its promises to the country. Every existing law relating to the currency is the work of the Republican Party. That party is responsible for every one of the defects in a system now universally regarded as being vicious and unwholesome. That party is, therefore, responsible for their correction. Yet, President McKinley convened the Congress in extra session within the fortnight following his inauguration, and now, after more than four months of deliberation, which the Democrats have had no power to interrupt or influence, the Congress has adjourned without giving the people the smallest measure of financial relief, and with the sole result of imposing upon them a tariff law more oppressive and iniquitous than has ever disgraced our statute books—a law which taxes the masses for the benefit of the classes; which narrows the field of individual opportunity, which forbids the expansion of our commerce, and which has not even the merit of providing a sufficient revenue for the proper conduct of the Government. It is in all respects a more odious and abhorrent measure than the McKinley act of 1890. That act was overwhelmingly repudiated and rebuked by the people in 1892. The Dingley act will be still more signally condemned in 1898.

To Fight for a Tariff for Revenue.

"The Democratic Party in the interest of the whole people will continue to wage war against the iniquities of this act, and will insist upon a tariff for revenue sufficient for the needs of the Government economically administered, and will always maintain that unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation.

"Thus, in a time of widespread industrial depression, when the agricultural classes are confronted by poverty in its direst form, and when the toilers in the mines and factories find themselves forced into despair and suffering, the Republican Party not only fails to keep the solemn promise of 1896, but actually mocks the taxpayers by an extravagance of expenditure and profligacy of appropriation which that party, even in the carnival that raged from 1868 to 1876, never dreamed of rivaling.

Sympathy for the Cubans.

"The sympathies of the American people are always enlisted in behalf of those who are battling for liberty and independence and the heroic struggle of the people of Cuba is no exception to the rule. We demand that the American Government, while observing every treaty obligation, shall take such proper and effective action as will ameliorate the atrocities now being committed and fully protect every American citizen in his life and property."

The platform out of the way, nominations were declared to be in order, and the names of Thomas A. Smith of Caroline County and John R. Pattison of Dorchester County were presented for nomination for the Controllership. Mr. Pattison, who was looked upon as the candidate of those who favored an out-and-out free silver plank in the platform, got but 33 votes, while Mr. Smith, who was Mr. Gorman's selection for the place, received 84.

There was no opposition to the nomination of Mr. Frank Ford of St. Mary's County as a candidate for the Court of Appeals Clerkship, and the nomination was made by acclamation.

The convention then adjourned.

MISS WENTWORTH'S WEDDING.

Legality of Her Marriage to S. R. Trowbridge in Jersey City Is Questioned.

Samuel R. Trowbridge and Miss Caroline May Wentworth went to Jersey City Monday, and after considerable trouble found a Justice who made them man and wife. Yesterday they separated, Mr. Trowbridge returning to his work at the St. Lorenz Hotel, where he is manager, and Mrs. Trowbridge going to the home of her husband's mother, in East Sixty-second Street.

The separation was not because of any cessation of their mutual love, but because of a doubt cast on the legality of their union. Under the new New Jersey marriage law one of the contracting parties to a marriage must be either a resident of the State or a marriage license must have been issued at least five days before the wedding.

The reasons for the couple going to Jersey City to get married were simple. It was not to avoid angry parents or anything of that sort. It was because Mr. Trowbridge had no desire to be locked up for contempt of court, and when the first Mrs. Trowbridge got a divorce from him a year ago the decree debarred him from marrying again in this State during her lifetime. Mr. Trowbridge met Miss Wentworth, who is said to be a relative of City Magistrate Wentworth, in Port Jervis three years ago. She was then living with her widowed mother. Mrs. Wentworth married again recently, and Miss Wentworth went to Brooklyn to live.

All those details were obtained last night from Mr. Trowbridge. He told the story of his wedding. "We went to Jersey City to find some one to marry us," he said. "I met a man and asked him where to go. He introduced me to a constable, Philip Kaiser, who for a consideration agreed to see us through. He took me to Justice Geiger, and I explained the case to him. The Justice told me to go to a hotel and register our names, I, as from New York, and Miss Wentworth, as of Jersey City, and to return at 9:30 o'clock and he would marry us. He said if Miss Wentworth registered that way it would establish her residence.

"We did as he told us, but he was out when we returned, and we chased all over the city to find a justice. At last we found Justice Newkirk, and he married us. Kaiser stood sponsor for the bride, and vouched her a resident of New Jersey. I paid him $8 to $10 for his trouble. Then we drove back to New York. Now some of my friends say the marriage is not legal, and we have decided to adjourn our wedding tour until the question is properly settled."

Justice Newkirk said last night if any one wanted to make any trouble about the marriage, he would have to prove that the bride was not a resident of New Jersey.

WOOD ALCOHOL CAUSED DEATH.

Young Woman Found Dead in Bed by Her Husband.

Mrs. Ida L. Lehwees, thirty years old, who lived in apartments at the Hotel Lafayette, 23 Washington Place, was found dead in bed by her husband yesterday morning. Just under what circumstances the woman died and what caused her death have not yet been ascertained. No information could be obtained at the hotel concerning the death of the woman.

At the Mercer Street Station House it was learned from Sergt. Albertson that the young woman had been intemperate, and that drinking was the cause of her death. He knew nothing about the antecedents of the woman, and only a few details concerning her death. He said that, according to the story told to the officer who was sent to investigate the case, the woman had been drunk for some time, and in her eagerness to get a drink she had swallowed a quantity of wood alcohol, which caused her death. It is believed that she did not know the poisonous qualities of wood alcohol.

The Coroners' office was notified, and the case will be investigated.

GEN. WOODFORD SAILS.

The New Minister to Spain Leaves for His Diplomatic Post.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, the newly appointed United States Minister to Spain, left for Europe yesterday on the American Line steamship Paris. Gen. Woodford was accompanied by his wife and daughter, a nephew and niece, and the following members of the United States Legation at Madrid: John R. MacArthur, Assistant Secretary of Legation and special secretary to the Minister; Capt. Taskar H. Bliss, United States Army, military attaché, and Lieut. George S. Dyer, naval attaché.

The new Minister will go direct to London, remaining there one week; then to Paris, and thence to San Sebastian, where the Queen Regent holds her Summer Court, and where she will receive him. It has been semi-officially stated that the new Minister takes with him the seventy-five-thousand-dollar claim of this Government for the alleged murder of Dr. Ruiz, the American dentist, by the Spanish authorities.

FIRE LASTED OVER A MONTH.

Experience of the Schooner Energy with a Cargo of Lime.

On June 25 Capt. Cook and his crew of the British schooner Energy began to fight a lime fire on board their vessel, and only subdued it yesterday morning, with the aid of the Brooklyn Fire Department, by sinking her at the end of the Long Dock in Erie Basin.

The energy is a two-masted schooner of ninety-eight tons burden. She left St. John, N. B., June 19, with 1,500 barrels of lime in her hold, consigned to J. W. Parker, 66 New Street. Knowing the peculiar character of his cargo, Capt. Cook exercised great care in stowing it away, but, despite his precaution, smoke was noticed coming up from the hold six days later, when the Energy was fifty miles off Cape Cod. The only thing to do was to batten down the hatches and await the result. This was done. The hold could not be flooded, as that would have served to feed the fire.

On July 4, with the crew nearly worn out, the Energy came into port and tied up in Newtown Creek. Capt. Cook at first tried to smother the fire with mortar, but as this proved ineffectual, he experimented with various chemicals. Still the fire smoldered. At length the decks began to warp and the seams to start. Ten days ago the property owners along the Newtown docks compelled the Captain to move, and hiring a tug, he sailed down the river to find a new berth. Capt. Cook tied up at the Long Dock, and continued to use chemicals, but yesterday morning the fire took a fresh start, and he had to call upon the Fire Department.

Two engines and the fireboat Seth Low ran hose into the schooner's hold, and in about an hour she sank. The lime, with the exception of forty barrels, is a total loss. The loss to the schooner will be nearly $5,000, with only $2,000 insurance.

Gen. Hadley's Anniversary.

Col. Henry H. Hadley, General of the Church Army, celebrated the eleventh anniversary of his reformation from a drunkard's life at the Jerry McAuley Mission, 316 Water Street, last night. S. H. Hadley, the Superintendent of the mission, is Gen. Hadley's brother, and every year an anniversary meeting is held at the mission in honor of Gen. Hadley's conversion. Several floral donations were sent to the General last night by friends. There was a large number of persons in the little mission house to help celebrate the occasion. Singing and giving testimony took up the greater part of the evening.

Municipal Ownership of Franchises.

A conference of labor men was held last night in Brevoort Hall, Fifty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, to devise means for agitating the municipal ownership of franchises. On account of the storm less than a dozen persons attended the meeting, which was called by Michael Kelly of District Assembly No. 49, Knights of Labor. A committee was appointed for the purpose of organizing mass meetings to be held all over the city, especially in Harlem and the upper districts, for the purpose of arousing interest in the question.

Fire in Crosby Street Stable.

A fire in the Birdsall stables, at 159 Crosby Street caused a good deal of excitement early yesterday morning. It was discovered by Policeman Curran of the Mulberry Street Station, who saw the street full of smoke. Several policemen joined Curran, and together they broke open the doors of the stable. Thirty-seven horses were on the second floor. They were quickly unhitched from their halters and led out of the building. The firemen then arrival, and the flames were soon under their control.

COLLIS IS FOR STRONG

Mayor's Administration, His Dinner Guests Agreed, Is the Republican Trump Card.

UNITE AGAINST TAMMANY

Commissioner Says Quigg Is a Harmonizer—If Not Allied, a Conference Committee of City Convention Will Bring Republicans and Citizens' Union Together.

Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works, said yesterday that he was very much astonished to find that so much political significance had been attached to the dinner he gave to some of his political friends at the Claremont Hotel Tuesday night.

"The sole object of the dinner," said Gen. Collis to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, "was to get outsiders to realize and appreciate that Mr. Quigg is doing all in his power to bring together the disgruntled elements of his own party, as well as all the anti-Tammany elements in the city. The dinner was given by me to Mr. Quigg, and, as will be seen by glancing over the names of those present, I invited a number of Mr. Quigg's personal and political friends, and one or two gentlemen who, like myself, have not heretofore been in perfect accord with the Republican City organization. Even the date of the dinner was fixed by Mr. Quigg.

"No attempt was made by any one to 'boom' Mayor Strong for renomination. I did not even mention him in my speech. Several of the other speakers did, however, and in very complimentary terms. They said that he had been true to the pledges he made when nominated; that he had proved faithful to my duty, and that while he may not have pleased the politicians always, he had always pleased the people. It was agreed that the clean and able administration of Mayor Strong would be the trump card to be played in the Republican municipal campaign.

"Mr. Strong has never spoken to me about the use of his name as a candidate for re-election. I know that he is not willing to have his name considered, because he does not wish, for domestic reasons, to resume the cares of office."

"Could not this reluctance on the part of the Mayor be overcome?" was asked.

"I do not know. He is quite stubborn in his opinions and determination, but I think that he should be urged to set aside his personal inclinations in the matter. It must be very gratifying to him to know that those who most sharply criticised his administration in the beginning are now loud and sincere in their commendation."

"Would the Republican organization or machine support Mayor Strong?" asked the reporter.

"I know nothing about the machine, except that the feeling toward Mayor Strong is much more kindly than it was a year ago. I think that all Republicans alike recognize the work that has been done by Mayor Strong, and that it redounds to the credit of the Republican Party."

"What about the nomination of Mr. Low? Will the Republicans indorse it?"

"I do not consider that Mr. Low has been nominated. The Citizens' Union may have gone far enough to commit itself to his nomination, but he is not yet to be reckoned with. I should be sorry to feel that a handful of citizens, meeting in a closed room, could nominate a candidate for Mayor of Greater New York. I believe that such a nomination would be very distasteful to Mr. Low himself. However, I think that the Citizens' Union, the Republicans, and all the anti-Tammany elements will be brought together in perfect harmony, and the result will be victory."

"How will all these elements be brought together?"

"By the convention, as in 1894. When the City Convention meets, if the complete harmonizing of these different interests has not already taken place, I believe a conference committee will be appointed, which will consult with the leaders of all organizations and bring all of them into accord. The convention will probably adjourn until it receives the report of the conference committee, and then it meets again there will be only one party against Tammany."

Gen. Collis scouted the idea that William Brookfield will support Low.

"Mr. Brookfield is just as friendly toward Mayor Strong as he is toward Mr. Low. He is not so committed that he is bound to any given course. When the time comes he will be found supporting the man the Republicans consider most available in the fight against Tammany."

THE REPUBLICAN ENROLLMENT.

Committee on Organization Considers Disputes—Violation of Rules Charged in Some Districts.

Chairman Quigg and the Committee on Organization of the Republican County Committee gave the final hearing last night at the committee rooms, 1 Madison Avenue, to settle disputes over the Republican enrollment. Seven of the thirteen members of the committee were present, these being Postmaster Van Cott, Chairman; Collector Bidwell, George E. Dean, Otto A. Rosalsky, Henry H. Guttmann, H. H. Ten Eyck, and Frank Raymond. Complaints against the rolls of election districts in the Second, Eighteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second Twenty-third, and Thirtieth Assembly Districts were heard, chiefly of a technical character. About fifty persons attended the meeting.

The hearing lasted from 8 o'clock until nearly 11. In the Twentieth Assembly District, (Col. Cruger's,) where Gas Meter Inspector Stewart is leader of the machine forces, affidavits were filed that there had been flagrant disregard for the rules and constitution of the County Committee. Supt. Hadley and others believe in spirit sent in an affidavit that the rolls in his election district had been "padded by wholesale."

In the Twenty-ninth Election District of the Thirtieth Assembly District, where Frank Raymond is leader, charges were made that the hall door had been locked during enrollment to keep out voters, that the Chairman had imposed "gag law" on the meeting, and that three applicants were not permitted to enroll because they had not voted the Republican ticket last Fall.

These three persons were called as witnesses. When one of them, Herman Proyer, admitted that he had voted the Democratic ticket at the last election, Chairman Quigg, without waiting for a formal consideration of the case by the committee, gave judgment in the matter, saying:

"The privilege of voting at the primaries accrues to a man only after he has identified himself with the party—by working or voting in its interests. However you may have intended to vote at the coming election, you were clearly not entitled to enrollment."

The roll of the Thirty-fourth Election District of the Twenty-third Assembly District was impeached, because 181 names were enrolled, where but 170 votes were cast for McKinley last Fall. Chairman Quigg put J. D. Hicks, the colored leader of the district, on the witness stand to tell how this result was accomplished.

"You see, I got out among the voters of the district," he explained, "and sort of cheered 'em up a little, and 50 or 75 colored friends of mine who hadn't been registered before came out."

The testimony brought out was considered by the committee in executive session.

TWO SHOEMAKERS INHALE GAS.

Antonio Colai and Salvatore Barissane, Italian shoemakers at 201 East Eighty-third Street, were found unconscious in their beds yesterday morning by Frank Deroggiaro, a cousin of Colai, who called at the store. He found the room filled with gas which was escaping from a pipe leading from the laundry of Wun Lung. The laundry is in one half of the store, while the other half is occupied by the shoemakers.

There has been bad blood between the neighbors owing to the Chinaman's objection to too much company which he claims the shoemakers frequently entertained. The families of the latter, therefore, accused him of being in some way responsible for the leak in the gas pipe which nearly caused the death of the two men.

The shoemakers were removed to the Presbyterian Hospital and recovered in a short time. The Chinaman indignantly denies the charges made against him.

A Cooling Drink in Fevers.

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. C. H. S. DAVIS, Meriden, Conn., says: "I have used it as a pleasant and cooling drink in fevers, and have been very much pleased."

METROPOLITAN COMPANY WINS

Gen. Collis Grants Permit Necessary to Change the Motive Power on Fourth Avenue Line.

After a stubborn fight before the State Railroad Commissioners, and then before the Commissioner of Public Works, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company found itself free yesterday to begin work preparatory to the long contemplated change of motive power on the Fourth and Madison Avenue street railroad line from horse to underground electric.

Application to the Railroad Commission for permission to make the change was opposed bitterly by the Third Avenue Railroad Company, and earnestly by J. Harsen Rhoades and other owners of property in Madison Avenue. Mr. Rhoades insisted that the city should receive adequate compensation for so valuable a privilege. The Railroad Commission decided to grant the application. It then became necessary to obtain a permit from the Commissioner of Public Works to tear up the city streets. At a hearing on the application for such permit last week counsel for the Third Avenue Company again appeared in opposition, and a letter from Mr. Rhoades was also read objecting to an unconditional permit. Counsel for the Third Avenue cable road laid stress on the alleged impossibility of running an underground trolley road in Park Row from Centre Street to Broadway without injury to the cable road.

Gen. Collis yesterday decided to issue a permit for the use of the streets through which the Madison Avenue line runs, from the northern terminus to Park Row. Permission to proceed from Centre Street to Broadway is withheld, pending further consideration of the Third Avenue Company's objections.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company did not waste a minute. Men were set to work at once in upper Madison Avenue, and passengers in the Madison Avenue cars read the following notices posted conspicuously:

"Owing to the construction of work on upper Madison Avenue, cars on this line will not run north of Ninety-fourth Street after this date. Passengers to points north of Ninety-fourth Street will be transferred free at the Eighty-sixth Street depot to cars of Eighty-sixth Street crosstown line, and thence to Lexington Avenue cable cars. Passengers can return by same route."

BIG CROPS IN THE SOUTH.

Merchant Grunnewald of New Orleans Says the People There Are Contented and Happy.

William Grunnewald, a well-known merchant of New Orleans, is spending a few days at the Gerlach Hotel, in this city, in company with several other citizens of that city. He speaks encouragingly of the situation in the vicinity of his own town, and is looking forward to an important improvement in business conditions. "Our people are contented and happy," he says, "and the outlook for a large business this Winter is very flattering.

"Summers are always dull in a business way in our region, and this Summer has been particularly so, in consequence of the overflows early in the Spring and the expense of repairing the levees, after the waters subsided. Collections have been very slow among our tradesmen, but now things are looking better. The levee repairs were all completed in time to replant the crops, which are coming forward rapidly, and prospects are bright for large crops of cotton, sugar, and rice.

"New Orleans is improving rapidly. There is a large amount of new building, and the city is fast becoming a popular Winter resort, as it was before the war. Five new hotels have been erected, and more are under way."

NO MYSTERY IN SUICIDE.

Loeb Was Sick and Despondent When He Shot Himself.

Coroner Hoeber said last night there was no mystery about the suicide of Jacob Loeb, the baker, who shot himself at his home, 432 East Seventy-fifth Street, Tuesday. He was sick, and had just met with some financial reverses. The appearance of mystery was caused by his widow and son. They asked Dr. Hoeber if the matter could be kept secret, and he told them no, but their house was their castle, and they need not let any one in and they need not answer any questions. Then he told them Dr. Weston, the Deputy, would call and make out a death certificate.

When Dr. Weston called he did not give his name, young Mr. Loeb says, and admission was refused to him. He went back to the house with a policeman, demanding that the door be opened, and no attention was paid to the demand. Yesterday the family told Dr. Hoeber Dr. Weston had behaved very roughly. When the Coroner telephoned to Dr. Weston yesterday and told him to go to the house, Dr. Weston refused. Coroner Hoeber swore Dr. Max Dantes, the Loeb family doctor, in as a Deputy. The Coroner and Dr. Dantes made out the death certificate. The body will be buried to-morrow.

NAVAL MILITIA MOVEMENTS.

An Order Relating to the Gathering To-morrow at Fort Hamilton.

The following special order has been issued to the naval battalions:

HEADQUARTERS, NAVAL MILITIA, N. Y.
New York, July 27, 1897.
SPECIAL ORDERS.

1. The commanding officers of the First and Second Naval Battalions will report to the Captain, on board the United States steamer Massachusetts at Gravesend Bay on Friday, July 30, at 10 A. M.

2. The routine for Friday will be as follows: Inspection of the First Naval Battalion on board the ships by the Hon. Assistant Secretary of the Navy and the Adjutant General of New York; exercises of the First and Second Battalions in boats under oars during the forenoon watch. During the afternoon the camp of the Second Naval Battalion will be inspected by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and the Adjutant General, after which there will be a combined review at Fort Hamilton, the First Battalion acting as infantry and the Second Battalion as artillery.

3. The senior naval militia officer present at or near Gravesend Bay will arrange, on the evening of the 29th, details as to the hours of the above exercises, and as to uniform, and report thereon to the Captain on his arrival. By order of

CAPT. MILLER.
S. DANA GREENE, Lieutenant, Acting Chief of Staff.

Brooklyn Naval Reserves in Camp.

COLD SPRING HARBOR, L. I., July 28.—The Brooklyn naval reserves to-day removed their camp further up from the beach on account of the weather, and they are likely to remain here until the weather clears up. Although the rain was coming down heavily, the men worked with a will and soon had the tents on the new site. All the boats have been accounted for.

Losses by the Yonkers Fire.

YONKERS, N. Y., July 28.—The firms which were burned out last evening were this morning figuring up their losses. The report that a watchman and a woman were missing was denied. The police said that every one had been accounted for. The ruins are still smoldering.

The fire extended from Elm Street back to Ann and James Streets, a distance of two blocks. The losses are believed to be as follows: Reed & Co., hatmakers, damage to stock and machinery, $50,000; Skinner & Co., silk manufacturers, damage to stock and machinery, $50,000; Poss Brothers, hat factory, stock and machinery, $40,000; John Rowland, hat manufactory, damage to stock and machinery, $40,000; Peene's City Laundry, $2,000; Empire Bagging Sheds, $5,000, and the remainder of the loss is placed on the buildings. The fire has thrown 1,000 persons out of employment.

Was Deputy Clerk Daly's Daughter.

Miss Genevieve M. Daly, who according to a dispatch in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday was drowned while bathing at York Harbor, Me., was a daughter of Deputy Clerk Michael T. Daly of the Court of General Sessions. He was formerly Commissioner of Public Works under Mayor Gilroy. His daughter had been staying with the other members of the family at the resort. Her brother Cecil made a desperate attempt to rescue her, but was himself picked up in an exhausted condition. The body was brought to this city last evening. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning from St. Stephen's Church, Lexington Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street.

Church Closed for Want of Funds.

The People's Church of Inwood, L. I., of which the Rev. Dr. M. F. Lee was pastor, has been closed for want of financial support.

JACOB WORTH ELUDED HIM

Lieut. Governor Woodruff's Chase After the Leader of Brooklyn's Republican Forces.

SEARCH WAS UNSUCCESSFUL

Mr. Worth Afterward Expresses Himself—He Differs in Methods, He Says, with Mr. Platt, Whose Horizon, He Thinks, Is Too Narrow.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and Jacob Worth played hide and seek yesterday, and dodged one another around Brooklyn in the rain for several hours. Incidentally, the Lieutenant Governor did most of the running. Mr. Woodruff's object was to bring Senator Platt and Worth together, and thus bring peace to the warring elements of the Republican Party in this city and Kings County. According to all accounts, Mr. Woodruff failed. Early in the morning he telephoned to Mr. Worth: "Where can I meet you in New York and when?"

"In my office in Brooklyn," responded Mr. Worth, pleasantly.

"All right, Mr. Worth," said Mr. Woodruff, also pleasantly.

Soon afterward the Lieutenant Governor braved the rain and walked into the County Clerk's office. Mr. Worth was not there. Mr. Woodruff learned that he was in Hirsh & Rasquin's office, one block away, where he had gone to escape the hordes of politicians who crowd his office at all hours. Unfortunately, Mr. Woodruff arrived at Mr. Hirsh's office just five minutes too late.

"Evidently," said Mr. Woodruff, cheerfully, a few minutes later, to Sheriff Buttling, "Mr. Worth does not want to go to New York to-day."

"I guess he's too busy," said the Sheriff, smilingly, and, besides, it's raining."

The inference among many Brooklyn politicians is that Mr. Woodruff's efforts will be useless. Mr. Worth was discovered during the afternoon. In the course of a brief interview he said: "All the information that I have obtained since my return leads me to believe that Seth Low is the strongest candidate for Mayor that can be nominated in order to secure the defeat of Tammany Hall, and he is growing stronger every day. It is the people who are with Low and not the politicians. If we are to defeat Tammany Hall we must do it with some man who has the confidence of the people. We cannot do it with a candidate who is nominated simply because he is a Platt man or who represents merely some other political faction in Republican politics.

"There are many men in New York and Brooklyn who would vote against a candidate nominated by Platt, despite his qualifications, simply because he was a Platt man, just the same as they would against some man as they might nominate as an out-and-out Worth man. I believe, as I have stated many times, that the Republican Party can be successful in the Greater City, providing no mistakes are made. By mistakes, I do not mean only mistakes made by Republicans, but also mistakes made by the Citizens' Union. If the Citizens' Union will nominate the right kind of man for Mayor and stop there, and should that man get the indorsement of the Republicans, all will, I think, be well. If, however, the Citizens' Union insists upon nominating a full ticket, without regard to the wishes of the Republicans, it is now hard to tell what might follow.

"The Republican Party, an old party recognized by law, cannot be expected to give way entirely to a temporary organization that is simply formed for immediate purposes, and that will go out of existence as soon as the election is over.

"It has been claimed that my purposes in this campaign are selfish; that I want to elect the county ticket here in Brooklyn, and that I care for nothing else. Is it not possible at times to give a politician some credit for being patriotic? Of course, I want to see the Republican county ticket elected, but I do not believe that we can elect the Republican ticket in New York, Kings, Queens, Richmond Counties without the aid of the independent citizens. We have tried Tammany Hall, and we know the bad business methods of Tammany.

"New York and Brooklyn have of late been governed well. We want to continue that good government. We do not want to return to the methods of Tammany Hall.

"Now, as for Mr. Platt and myself, we differ in methods. Mr. Platt desires to control the nominating convention and, of course, to nominate his candidates. I look beyond the convention and for success at the polls on election day. And in this connection I feel that we cannot succeed at the polls unless we have the support not only of all Republicans, but all independent citizens as well. It is that I have been fighting for."

Mr. Worth will leave for Saratoga to-day.

THE REGISTER FOR MAYOR.

Ballroom and Park Proprietors to Urge Tammany Hall to Nominate Mr. Sohmer.

The Executive Committee of the Association of Ballroom and Park Proprietors of Greater New York met yesterday afternoon, at Sulzer's Harlem River Park, to nominate a candidate for Mayor of Greater New York. A. Winkoop presided and there was a fair attendance of members. Register William Sohmer had been invited to attend and make a speech, but he sent a letter instead, in which he wrote that it was an encouraging sign of the times to see them ready to take the field on behalf of personal liberty and to rebuke those who had responded to their demands for a liberal excise policy with the Raines law and its amendments.

Those acts, Mr. Sohmer said, were really intended as a challenge, and he was glad to see the challenge so promptly accepted. He hoped the people "will be roused to a full realization of the injustice of the odious excise system that has been foisted on the State by hayseed Republican rule."

The Register reviews the excise legislation of the State down to the Raines law, and attacks the latter as an iniquity in which "we find embodied to an extreme degree that obnoxious and un-American doctrine of paternalism so forcibly condemned by Seymour and Tilden."

After attacking the present excise laws as detrimental from a material standpoint, the Register adds a word about the grievances of the ballroom and park proprietors in having to pay a special tax for each night an entertainment is given in a ballroom, banquet hall, or picnic ground, and concludes by saying:

"No broad-minded and self-respecting citizen can refuse to lend his influence and his vote in aid of a cause so just and timely. He must necessarily appreciate that to be passive in such a contest would only means to invite a further subversion of his individual liberties and a deeper humiliation to the pride of his American citizenship."

The effect of the Register's letter was the adoption of a resolution offered by Herman Sulzer, calling upon all societies within the jurisdiction of the association to unite in a request to Tammany Hall to nominate "the Hon. William Sohmer as a candidate for Mayor of Greater New York," and also calling for a conference of the United German-American societies in the near future. Herman Sulzer, F. Anderson, S. A. Webber, F. Maysser, and A. Winkoop were appointed a committee to wait upon Tammany leaders and personally urge the nomination of Mr. Sohmer.

J. SERGEANT CRAM SAILS.

Will Visit Croker—Democrats Must Consider Present and Future.

J. Sergeant Cram, former President of the Dock Commission, was a passenger of the American Line steamer Paris, which sailed yesterday for Southampton. Mr. Cram said he was suffering from nervous strain and was taking a four weeks' trip abroad for the benefit of his health.

"The first Sunday after my arrival in England," said he, "I wil spend with Mr. Croker at his country place. It will be mainly a social visit, with a dash of politics. Mr. Croker will return to New York in the latter part of August."

Mr. Cram said he did not think the prejudices of the last campaign would play any part in the selection of the Democratic candidate for Mayor of Greater New York.

"What we must consider now," said he, "is the present and future. The Mayor of Greater New York will be an official of very great power and importance, and every effort should be made to elect a Democrat. I think that the gold and silver question will have no effect on the selection of a candidate. Municipal affairs alone are at issue. I am in favor of a man of ability who will be satisfactory to the rank and file and to the commercial classes. I favor holding the convention as late as possible. Let the other parties open up their candidates first so that we can see who they are."

Hood's Pills

Cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache, sour stomach, indigestion, constipation. They act easily, without pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists, 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Belts with Silver Buckles for outing costumes.
Belts with Silver Buckles for yachting occasions.
Belts with Silver Buckles for the Golfing Links.
Belts with Silver Buckles for informal dress.

Gorham Mfg. Co.
SILVERSMITHS.
Broadway & 19th St. 23 Maiden Lane.

CASKET MEN IN CONVENTION.

Manufacturers of Coffins and Undertakers' Supplies Meet at the Broadway Central Hotel.

The eleventh annual convention of the Casket Men's Association opened in this city yesterday at the Broadway Central Hotel, with forty members in attendance. They are a jovial looking lot of men, and will make the most of their two days' stay in New York.

The meeting was called to order at 11 o'clock, by Vice President C. A. Blanchard, in the absence of the President, Frank S. Ely. H. E. Taylor delivered the address of welcome, in the course of which he dwelt upon the better prospects for business in general and the undertaking business in particular without, as he expressed it, wishing anybody harm. C. W. Chappell responded in a humorous vein, and also expressed his ardent hope for an increased Fall business.

The following officers were elected: President, A. J. Forbes of West Somerville, Mass.; First Vice President, John K. Wunder of Philadelphia; Second Vice President, F. F. Woodall of Covington, Ky.; Secretary, Charles T. Spicer of Harrisburg, Penn.; Treasurer, Jules J. Lambert of this city, and Sergeant at Arms, John H. Quinn of Brooklyn. Boston was selected as the next place of meeting.

To-day the members and their families will go on the steamer Blackbird for a sail up the Hudson, all arrangements that St. Swithin may have made to interfere to the contrary notwithstanding.

ASSAULTED ON THE ELEVATED.

Passenger Attacked by Two Drunken Men, and His Face Cut

Frank Baum, twenty-three years old, of 513 East Seventy-sixth Street, and August Shuhouse, forty years old, of 329 East Twenty-third Street, both elevated road engineers, were arrested last evening by Detective Tierney of the Central Office on an up-town train on Third Avenue which left Fourteenth Street at 6 o'clock. They were both intoxicated, and amused themselves by insulting the other passengers in the cars.

J. J. Sullivan of 1,762 Vanderbilt Avenue was reading near the front of the car when the men insulted him. He changed his seat and then both men assaulted him. Baum tried to gouge his eye out with an umbrella, but he missed his aim and the umbrella cut a deep gash under Sullivan's eye. Dr. Stone of Bellevue Hospital dressed his injuries.

The two men were taken to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station and locked up. Mr. Sullivan will appear against them this morning.

BREWERS' TRUST IMPROBABLE.

Plan Destined to Failure—New York Interests in No Danger.

A story of a vast combination of brewing interests in this country, 'more comprehensive than the Standard Oil monopoly," and designed to include all the chief breweries in this country not owned by the "English brewing syndicate," was printed in this city yesterday. It was said that work to this end has been done quietly in Pennsylvania, Western New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, and that propositions have been submitted for the purchase of more than a hundred breweries in Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Rochester, Cincinnati, Chicago, Detroit, and St. Louis.

Philadelphia brewers and maltsters to the number of sixty-one, it was said, have been approached, and many of them have transferred their property in trust to the Pennsylvania Brewing Company, while others have given options. Brewing concerns in the other cities named were said to be likely to join the trust.

Isaac Untermyer of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall said of the story that he did not believe there was anything in it—that it would not be possible to carry out a deal of that magnitude.

The Secretary of the Brewers' Association said that if there was such a plan afoot, it was destined to failure, as the brewers of New York and New Jersey would not enter into such a combination, and without them and their vast capital any attempt to control the brewing business of the country would amount to nothing. The New York brewers feel that their position is impregnable, and they do not fear competition on their own ground by the erection of new breweries. The New York men think the movement spoken of, if it exists, is confined to Philadelphia, and is not likely to amount to much elsewhere.

A Denial from Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 28.—Brewers and maltsters in this city deny being interested in the proposed combination of brewing interests reported in a dispatch from New York this morning. No such deal has been proposed to any of the nineteen large brewing firms here, nor to the officers of the local brewers' association.

Gen. Charles C. Dodge Hurt.

Gen. Charles C. Dodge of 1 West Eighty-third Street while getting off a Columbus Avenue cable car near his home yesterday fell and received a cut over his right eye. He refused attendance and went to his home. Gen. Dodge is President of the Esmond International Electric Traction Company, with offices in the Aldrich Court, 45 Broadway. He is sixty-five years old, but quite active. At his office it was understood that the General had a narrow escape from

Wanamaker's

A GREAT WASTE OF MONEY

Failure to use chances for money-saving by cheap buying is willful waste.

The never weary rain (twenty-one days of it) fails to disperse our big audience of wise buyers. But there are more foolish that don't come than wise that do. If all should suddenly get wisdom we'd need a bigger Store.

We believe that our good news of good goods is the best news in the daily papers.

SUMMER DRESS STUFFS These are ordered to move quickly. The following prices will doubtless prove to be magnetic attractions on the Linen Dress Goods counter to-morrow.

25c Silk stripe and Bourette Linens, 12 1-2c
30c Irish Linen Grass Cloth, 20c
37 1-2c Imported figured Linen Batiste, 18c
35c Scotch striped Linen Homespun, 18c
45c Imported fancy Plaid Linen Batiste, 18c
$1.25 Embroidered Linen Batiste, 37 1-2c
$1.50 Embroidered striped Linen Batiste, 75c
$1.50 Bright colored silk bordered Linen Grenadine, 75c
$1.50 Imported Silk and Linen two colored Grenadine, 50c
$1.75 Fancy silk striped Linen Batiste, 75c
$2 Silk Plaid Linen Batiste, 75c
$3 French Novelty Linen Grenadine, 75c.

The same power prevails in the beautifully printed Cotton Dress Goods.

25c Printed Fine Lawns, 6c
Pretty designs on tinted and white grounds.
25c Printed Dimities, 7c
Attractive designs on a cloth as fine and sheer as the imported.
25c Printed Striped Organdies, 8c
Among the designs are some of the strongest favorites of the season.
25c Printed Striped Organdies, 10c
Handsome designs on imported cloth.
25c Printed Irish Dimities, 12½c
Included are a number of our own specially selected designs, that have been selling at double.
45c French Printed Plumetis, 25c
Handsome designs of our own special importations.
50c Pineapple Grenadine
Made firm and will not slip the seam.
50c Embroidered Swiss Lawns, 16c
In colors on linen colored grounds.

WOMEN'S SHOES We have told in part the story of 13,000 just bought shoes for women. It was an exploit. Some thousands have already gone into the happy possession of wise buyers.

The last chapter is now to be told—and the best. The shoes come from one of the best makers. Lots of the same as we now advertise are selling all over New York and Brooklyn by very reputable dealers, at Three Dollars a pair. Our price is

$1.40

or less than half. Uppers are Foerer's black vici kidskin; soles of flexible oak tanned leather. This offering is unmatched.

Second floor, Tenth street.

A CLOTHING CHANCE Readjustment of stock brings out many broken lots. Positive bargains. About 150 Suits—materials and cut are best and latest—were $15 to $22.50; reduced to $10. Also 100 Suits in Cheviots and Cassimeres, stylish and well made, were $13.50 to $16.50; go on sale this morning at $8.50.

FOR THE BOYS

200 pairs Washable Knee Trousers go at 20c; worth double.

375 pairs of the 75c kind, now 40c.

Second floor, Ninth street.

MEN'S WATER-PROOF COATS You should add a Mackintosh to your name if you would conjure St. Swithin. The warfare of the weather man continues. A Mackintosh is a coat of mail that sheds his missiles. $4.50 to $25. Forty sorts.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY

Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs May Report in Favor of its Abrogation.

NULLIFIED BY BRITISH ACTS

Its Future Bearing upon the Hawaiian Problem a Matter of Interest in the Senate—Doubts as to How Great Britain Regards It.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Public men in Washington were generally surprised when the announcement was made in the cable dispatches a few days since that the question of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty had been raised in the British Parliament in connection with the proposal to annex the Hawaiian Islands to the United States, and also were consequently prepared for the response of the British Government that the one question was not involved in the other.

The validity of the treaty and the annexation of Hawaii are under consideration by the Congress, and both, in all probability, will receive attention during the next session. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has undertaken an investigation of the present status of the Clayton-Bulwer convention, and the general expectation, on account of the predilections of the members of the sub-committee having the question in charge is that a report will be made favorable to the abrogation of the treaty.

It is understood that a majority of the members of the committee consider that England has, by repeated acts in Central America, nullified the treaty. There is also a large element in the Senate which regards the treaty as obnoxious to the Monroe Doctrine. Others look upon it as liable in an indirect way to have, through its reference to the Nicaragua Canal, a bearing upon the Hawaiian question. Those of this class do not admit that there is the remotest reference to Hawaii in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, but they claim that Hawaii and the proposed isthmian canal — which the treaty has special reference, are so closely related as to render the future bearing of this treaty upon the Hawaiian problem a matter of interest.

It is understood that the committee will be prepared to report soon after the convening of Congress next December. One of the points of doubt on the part of the committee is how the treaty is regarded by the British Government. It appears that while England has generally acted in Central American affairs as she would have been expected to act if there had been no treaty, the English authorities have never given expression to any official sentiment as to the continued effect of the agreement made between Secretary Clayton and Sir Lytton Bulwer.

BRITISH SEIZURE OF PALMYRA.

Island Is 1,000 Miles from Hawaii, and No Trouble Is Expected in Adjusting the Matter.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—State Department officials say that no new issue is presented by the seizure of Palmyra Island by the British, reported some days ago by an incoming vessel, for Great Britain has maintained a claim to the island for the past nine years. The island is said to lie in the Polynesian group, and although Hawaii has asserted a claim to its possession, our Government has not been strongly impressed with the validity of the claim.

Meanwhile the British, it is said, not only have asserted a claim to it, but have actually occupied the island for some years. In view of the probable annexation of Hawaii by the United States, the matter doubtless will receive closer attention in the future at the hands of the State Department, but it is not expected that the subject will prove to be difficult of adjustment, particularly in view of the fact, as stated by naval officers, that Palmyra Island is nothing more than a barren rock in the Pacific, distant a thousand miles from Hawaii.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

New York—Depauville, A. D. Lowe; Elmwood Park, A. V. Widdrington; Kasoag, G. H. Warren; North Colesville, A. F. Shores; Redfield, G. G. Simons; Ricard, H. W. Blount; Seaford, J. D. Raynor; Trenton, Daniel French, Jr.; Williamstown, C. W. Taft.

Connecticut—Wauregan, Edward McRoy.
New Jersey—Papakating, U. H. Clark.

Secretary Bliss's Vacation.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Secretary Bliss will leave Washington to-morrow for Ocean-ic, N. J., to spend some time with the members of his family, who have been summering there.

FEDERAL OFFICES FILLED.

Thomas Fitchie Appointed Commissioner of Immigration at New York —Two Assistant Appraisers.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The President has made the following recess appointments:

Commissioner of Immigration, Port of New York—THOMAS FITCHIE of New York.

Assistant Appraisers of Merchandise at New York—WARNER SHERWOOD and GEORGE W. WANAMAKER of New York.

Consul at Cork, Ireland—DANIEL SWINEY of Ohio.

Collectors of Customs—At Fairfield, Conn., FRANK J. NARAMORE; at Brazos de Santiago, Texas, CHARLES H. MARIS; at Los Angeles, Cal., ANDREW W. FRANCISCO.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—Fifth District of Kentucky, CHARLES E. SAPP; Seventh District of Kentucky, SAMUEL J. ROBERTS.

Receivers of Public Moneys—At Saint Cloud, Minn., ALVAH EASTMAN; at Des Moines, Iowa, STEPHEN J. LOUGHRAN; at Sitka, Alaska, ROSWELL SHELLY of Oregon.

Registers of Land Offices—At Clayton, N. M., EDWARD W. FOX; at Sitka, Alaska, JOHN W. DUDLEY of Washington, D. C. Agents for the Indians—Colorado River Agency, in Arizona, CHARLES S. McNICHOLS; Yakima Agency, in Washington, J. LYNCH.

Surveyor General of the District of Alaska—GILBERT B. PRAY of Iowa.

Indian Inspector—ANDREW J. DUNCAN of Ohio.

United States District Judge for the District of Alaska—CHARLES S. JOHNSON of Alaska.

Marshal for the District of Utah—GLEN MILLER of Utah.

NAVAL ARMOR PLANT BOARD.

Secretary Long Takes Steps to Create One—The Work Required.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Secretary Long has taken the preliminary steps toward the creation of a Board of Naval Officers to ascertain the cost of a Government armor plant. Two members of the board have been selected—Commodore Howell, Commandant at the League Island Navy Yard, and Capt. McCormick of the Norfolk Navy Yard. Both of these officers are possessed of much technical knowledge, and may be said to rank high as exports upon the subject of armor.

The field of work of the board will be extensive; they must not only ascertain the cost of a modern armor plant, but must also take into account the propriety or rather the necessity of establishing in connection with it a complete plant for the production of finished ingots, a very large undertaking. The experts are of the opinion now that it is probably necessary in making armor to begin with the ingot at the very moment it is forged and before it has cooled once. This is done in the best practice, and if it should be held to be absolutely necessary, the Government will be obliged to establish a steel plant alongside its armor plant if it embarks in the business of armor making. The board is to report to Congress at its next session.

INTERNAL REVENUE REPORT.

The Receipts for the Year Ended June 30 Show a Decrease.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The preliminary report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the year ended June 30, 1897, shows that the total receipts during that period were $146,619,508, a decrease as compared with the previous year of $211,-106. The receipts from the several sources of revenue together with the increase or decrease as compared with the fiscal year, 1896, are stated as follows:

Spirits, $82,008,558, increase, $1,338,487; tobacco, $30,710,297; decrease, $1,331; fermented liquors, $32,472,162; decrease, $1,312,-073; oleomargarine, $1,034,129; decrease, $185,302; filled cheese, $18,992; (law not in force in 1896;) miscellaneous, $357,288; decrease, $69,829; banks and bankers, $83; decrease, $49.

The amount of withdrawals for consumption during the last year is given as follows: Fruit brandy, 1,146,131 gallons, decrease 204,679; whiskey, 68,833,245 gallons, increase 1,705,335; beer, porter, and ale, 34,423,094 barrels, decrease 1,405,004; number of cigars and cheroots weighing over three pounds per thousand, 4,083,169,097; number of cigarettes, 4,153,252,470, increase 109,458,733; snuff, pounds, 13,268,640, increase 720,041; tobacco, chewing and smoking, pounds, 290,734,812; increase 7,067,675; oleomargarine, pounds, 42,534,559, decrease 5,089,214. The States from which the larger collections were made during the year are given as follows:

Illinois, $32,115,622; New York, $18,420,-766; Kentucky, $15,657,957; Ohio, $12,748,788; Pennsylvania, $11,446,317; Indiana, $8,564,-363; Missouri, $7,364,682; Maryland, $5,454,-795.

Cardinal Gibbons at Southampton.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 28.—Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore and Bishop Foley of Detroit, Mich., are guests of the Rev. Father Kirby at the parsonage of the Sacred Heart Roman Catholic church here. They arrived last evening.

THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES

Important Changes Promulgated by President McKinley Yesterday.

COMMISSION APPROVES THEM

No Removals Except for Cause and After Notice to the Accused Employe — Sixty-five Custom Houses Brought into the Classified Service.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—President McKinley has promulgated the following important amendment to Civil Service Rule II.:

"No removal shall be made from any position subject to competitive examination except for just cause and upon written charges filed with the head of the department, or other appointing officer, and of which the accused shall have full notice and an opportunity to make defense."

He has also amended Rule III. so as to include within the classified service the employes of all Customs House offices without regard to the number of employes. Hitherto the classification embraced customs offices where the number of employes was five or more. This order brings into the classified service sixty-five hitherto unclassified customs offices.

The President has also amended Rule VI., making exceptions to examinations, so as to read as follows:

"Custom House Service.—One Cashier in each customs district, one Chief or Principal Deputy or Assistant Collector in each customs district; one Principal Deputy Collector at each sub-port or station.

"Internal Revenue Service.—One employe in each internal revenue district, who shall act as Cashier or Chief Deputy, or Assistant Collector, as may be determined by the Treasury Department; one Deputy Collector in each internal revenue district where the number of employes in the office of the Collector exceeds four; one Deputy Collector in each stamp (or branch) office.

"Appointments to the positions named in this rule in the Custom House Service, and in the Internal Revenue Service, shall be subject to an examination to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury not disproved by the Commission equal to the examination held by the commission for positions of like grade. Such examinations shall be conducted by the commission in accordance with the regulations."

Assistant Secretary Vandelip, in speaking of the amendments, said: "These amendments to the civil service rules which the President has signed are the most distinct steps forward that have been made in the civil service regulations since the passage of the original law. Up to the present time nearly all the regulations have been aimed at throwing safeguards around the method of entry into the service. There has been almost nothing looking toward the enforcement of the spirit of civil service reform within the service itself, and it is in this direction the amendment which has just been signed by the President is aimed.

"It has heretofore been the cause of much complaint that people in the service could be dismissed or reduced without any definite charges being made, and without giving the person concerned any opportunity to make a defense. That has proved the weakest point in the whole civil service system. In the Post Office Department steps were taken three years ago to remedy this defect, a ruling being made by Postmaster General Bissell to the effect that there would be no dismissals from the carrier force, except upon written charges, and after the carrier was given an opportunity to make a defense. It has been believed that that ruling worked the greatest good in the service and removed the carriers from partisan influences more than any other rule that had been put in force in regard to the Post Office Department.

"The civil service reformers, notably the National Civil Service Reform Association, have long been contending that while the power of removal must rest absolutely with the heads of departments, still no more important modification to the present civil service rules could be made than to throw such safeguards around removals as would guard against the removals of efficient persons for partisan reasons. The new ruling by no means lessens the control of the head of the department over the personnel. Suspensions may be made to take effect, and removals can always be made, whenever the head of the department is satisfied that there is a just cause.

"Another distinct step forward is taken in the Customs Service. All customs offices are, by the order just signed, placed in the classified service. There were under President Cleveland's order sixty-five ports, where the number of employes is five or less, left outside of the classified service. All the employes of those sixty-five ports are by this order embraced in the classified service, with the exception of a deputy and a cashier at the principal ports, and of one deputy at each sub-port or station."

The plan of the extension, which was formulated by Secretary Gage and Assistant Secretary Vanderlip, has the unqualified and hearty indorsement of the Civil Service Commission, who earnestly recommended to the President its approval. In speaking of the amendment, President Proctor of the commission said that the friends of civil service reform everywhere could congratulate themselves on this most important advance of the cause.

EVERETT P. WHEELER'S PRAISE.

Approves the President's Changes Generally, but Condemns One Rule.

Speaking of President McKinley's amendments to the civil service rules, as announced in the dispatches from Washington, Everett P. Wheeler, President of the local Civil Service Commission, said yesterday:

"It is certainly very gratifying to all civil service reformers that the President has taken his stand in opposition to the spoilsmen of his party, and that there will be serious changes in the rules as previously established, and that while some persons in the employ of the Treasury and Internal Revenue Service have been taken from under the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission, an examination under the Secretary of the Treasury equal in difficulty to that of the commission is still required.

"As to the first of these amendments, however, in relation to removals, I would say that my experience has been that these restrictions on the power of removal by administrative officers are unwise. George William Curtis used to say in regard to the offices that if we take care of the front door the back door will take care of itself. It seems to me that in restriction of removals the furthest it is wise to go is to require that a statement of reasons for the removal shall be filed. Greater restrictions are likely to interfere with the removal of incompetent employes. Where it is necessary to make charges and have a trial, the courts assume the power to review the trial and reinstate persons removed, and on the whole I do not think the new rule will conduce to good administration.

"Many civil service reformers do not agree with me in regard to removals. Concerning the rules as a whole, I wish to give full credit to the President for sincerity in standing by the civil service cause. I never had much doubt about his course. He voted for the reform in Congress and repeatedly intimated since his election that reformers had no ground to be apprehensive of any backward step toward the spoils system."

John De Witt Warner's Views.

John De Witt Warner said: "While I appreciate the laudable motives which no doubt prompted the President in making the amendment providing that no removal shall be made from any position subject to competitive examination except for cause, and after the 'accused' shall have an opportunity to make defense, I consider it almost fatal to effective administration. Fitness and efficiency involve so much in addition to qualifications which can be tested by examination that it is equally unfair to the employe and the official over him to assume that a proper reason for the former's removal must involve 'accusations' or anything calling for a defense.

"Individual peculiarities of a chief require peculiar adaptation on the part of those under him. A force which would be ideal under the methods of one chief might be far from effective under the direction of another. An attempt thus to protect the employes, making their welfare, instead of the efficiency of the Government service, the chief consideration, is as ridiculous as the notion, satirized in the 'Bab Ballads,' of Captain Reece, commander of the Mantelpiece,

"'Who gave his every effort to
Promote the welfare of his crew.'

"I fear it cannot do otherwise than bring the civil service reform into contempt with practical people.

"As to the exceptions added to the examinations, it is to be regretted that the change is now made under circumstances which cannot but suggest a partisan motive. It will be generally assumed—and I believe correctly—that the pass examinations provided for will be farces. I am by no means sure, however, that to nearly if not quite the extent involved the positions in question should be filled upon the responsibility of the Collector in each case; but, if so, it should be thus understood, and no attempt should be made to excuse or facilitate appointments really made for political or personal reasons by such a proceeding as the sort of examination provided for."

"How do you consider President McKinleys's course in regard to civil service reform compares with that of Gov. Black?" was asked of Mr. Warner.

"It would be unfair to the President to suggest that they are comparable. Nothing which he has so far done resembles the unstarched, not to say unwashed, meddling with our State civil service of the gentleman who legalized his approval of the act which he had suggested by a document that made only too plain how little he could be expected to appreciate civil service principles."

Edward M. Shepard Approves.

Edward M. Shepard said:

"I can only speak of President McKinley's civil service amendments upon first impression. I have not had time to examine them with care. But my first impression is that the President has done a thing most honorable to himself and most cheering to the friends of this reform. Many of us had come to fear that he would surrender to the spoils appetite of his party. But if my hasty reading of these amendments correctly gives me their significance, he has reached a final determination to withstand the pressure. For this he deserves great praise, which those who have been disposed to condemn his course in other respects should give unstintedly."

EMPLOYES REASSURED.

Pleased with the Action of the President in Protecting Them from Removal.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—President McKinley has done a thing before leaving Washington for his Summer vacation which will be reassuring to employes of the Government in so amending the rules of the civil service as to require that no removals from positions subject to examination shall be made without "just cause" and upon written charges. To all those employes who have been in a flutter of doubt about what the course of the Administration was to be, this extension of the rules will be received with unmixed gratification.

The Civil Service Commissioners were not obliged to urge this new rule upon the President very strenuously. They did not need to assure him that the civil service act did not intend that incompetent persons should be retained in office. For the discipline and efficiency of the public service the authority of removal and its exercise are considered by them to be necessary. Under the law and the rules that power was not affected further than that they provided that removals should not be made for political or religious reasons.

In June, 1804, Postmaster General Bissell, for the purpose of avoiding unjust removals of clerks and carriers in the classified service, and to avoid embarrassment and annoyance to the department and Postmasters with reference thereto, notified all Postmasters that it was the policy of the Post Office Department that all removals and new employments of clerks and changes in rosters must be reported to the First Assistant Postmaster General as soon as made; that no carrier should be removed except for cause, upon written charges, of which the carrier should receive full notice, and that no resignation requested by the Postmaster or by any one for him would be accepted by the department.

This action by the head of the Post Office Department was made the subject of a resolution in the last meeting of the National Civil Service Reform Association, and absolutely in accord with it was the resolution passed by the National Civil Service Reform League at Washington Dec. 13, 1895, as follows: "The league commends the order of the Postmaster General requiring that no letter-carrier shall be removed except for cause and upon written charges, and it urges the application of a similar rule to other branches of the classified service."

It has been ascertained that many removals in the Public Printing Office and in the Pension Bureau would have been prevented if the President's order had been issued earlier, or if the spirit of the law as recognized, or if the spirit of the law as recognized by the action of the President had been respected by his subordinates. The removals in the Printing Office were stated by the President of the Civil Service Commission, before a recent meeting of the Senate committee investigating the subject, to have been many, and an analysis of the figures shows that they were largely political. This is in opposition to Rule II., to which the President has just made the amendment requiring charges to sustain removals. Clause 3 of that rule providing: "No person in the executive civil service shall dismiss or make any attempt to procure the dismissal of or in any manner change the official rank or compensation of any other person therein because of his political or religious opinions or affiliations."

In consequence of the frequency with which removals without charges had been made in the Interior Department, Secretary Bliss has recently issued an order to the subordinates in his department requesting that they confer with him before making removals and changes, suggesting that consultation is desirable to avoid embarrassment. This order will prove a check upon all bureaus of the department.

LOAN ASSOCIATION TROUBLE.

Bill Filed Against a Chicago Corporation Charging a Shortage of $338,000.

CHICAGO, July 28.—According to a bill filed in the Circuit Court the Mechanics and Traders' Savings, Loan, and Building Association has an alleged shortage of $338,000. The bill also charges that officers of the association aided the Secretary to use the Building Society as a feeder for the latter's business as a builder and contractor, that there are alleged "dummy" loans, and that a number of the borrowing stockholders are in default on their payments. The complainants ask the court to remove all the officers and appoint a temporary receiver to act as Secretary and to investigate the affairs of the association for the benefit of their stockholders, and grant the relief asked for by the complainants.

It is charged that the society is helplessly insolvent and that its surplus account of $239,000 exists only on paper. The complainants are Jacob Rouble, John Anderson, Marion Brasheres, Charles H. Applegate, and others, all stockholders of the association.

A call at the home of the Secretary, Charles G. French, was made by a reporter, but the Secretary was not to be seen. A relative said he was out of the city, and did not know when he would return. The Treasurer, Robert M. Orr, is cashier of the American Exchange National Bank.

He expressed great surprise that such a bill had been filed, but said that he really knows little of the workings of the association, as he has been Treasurer only a few months, having succeeded E. G. Keith. The affairs, Mr. Orr said, have been in the hands of French, who, he is sure, is reputable and thoroughly businesslike in his methods.

Mr. Orr believes that the condition of the association, as told by the bill, is exaggerated, and he declares that an investigation by the law will prove that the charges are groundless.

Massachusetts Strangler Convicted.

GREENFIELD, Mass., July 28.—John O'Neil of Shelburne Falls, was to-day found guilty of the murder of Mrs. Hattie E. McCloud of the same place. The murder was committed on the night of Jan. 8 last. The victim, Mrs. Hattie McCloud, a widow, thirty-seven years of age, was waylaid and strangled to death while passing along a road leading from Shelburne Falls to her father's house.

Gun Burst Injuring a Guide.

LONG BEACH, L. I., July 28.—William Booth, guide for John McLain, an artist from Paterson, N. J., had his chin and jaw torn away by the bursting of a shotgun early this morning while shooting snipe on the beach. McLain had the gun when the accident occurred, but escaped uninjured. Booth was taken to Bellevue Hospital in New York.

THE PRESIDENT'S VACATION

The McKinley Family to be Absent from the White House for Six Weeks.

TO REST AT LAKE CHAMPLAIN

The Executive Left Washington Yesterday in Excellent Spirits, Accompanied by His Wife and the Members of His Personal Staff.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—President McKinley left Washington to-day for a vacation that may keep him away from the city for six weeks. He was accompanied by Mrs. McKinley, Secretary and Mrs. Alger, Secretary Porter, Assistant Secretary Pruden, and Executive Clerk Cortellyou, together with the White House steward and a maid.

About twenty minutes to 12 o'clock the President took his departure from the White House, occupying his private carriage with Mrs. McKinley and the maid. As he left the house he bowed to the persons who stood on the portico to bid him good-bye. The other members of the party had preceded the President to the railroad station.

At the Pennsylvania Railroad station a crowd of spectators had gathered, and through two lines of these the President, with Mrs. McKinley leaning on his arm, passed to his car, the Hazelmere, greeting the crowd with smiles and doffing his hat. Secretary Bliss and Attorney General McKenna saw the party off. Mr. McKinley was in excellent spirits and evidently anticipated much enjoyment from his trip. Promptly at noon the signal was given and the train pulled out on its long run to Bluff Point, on Lake Champlain.

PRESIDENT AT JERSEY CITY.

The McKinley Party Passed Through Yesterday, but Their Presence Caused No Demonstration.

President McKinley spent ten minutes in the Jersey City Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday afternoon, being on his way to Lake Champlain, where he will spend the month of August. Mrs. Porter, the wife of the President's secretary, and her two children were waiting in the station, and joined the party there.

The train was a special one and consisted of the Pullman cars Caesar, Wildwood, and Haselmere. The President and the ladies occupied the rear car of the three, the Haselmere. They came through from Washington without stop, and arrived at the Jersey City Station at 5:25. The cars were pulled in on the extreme southern track. About 100 people gathered about the rear door of the President's car, most of them being newspaper and railroad men. Nobody was allowed aboard the train, and the President did not appear.

Mrs. McKinley was visible through a window, but her husband had drawn down the blinds on his side. There was no demonstration. Mrs. Porter reached the car almost as soon as it stopped, and she and the children were quickly helped up the steps. They disappeared, but words of cordial welcome could be heard within.

Executive Clerk Cortellyou and Assistant Secretary Pruden stepped out on the platform, mingled with the crowd, and chatted freely. They said the President had enjoyed the trip from Washington and was in excellent health and spirits. They both said that the members of the President's immediate staff were much in need of sleep, having worked night and day during the last part of the session of Congress.

The secretaries will remain with the President at Lake Champlain. Most of the routine work will be done at the White House, but the President desired to have his personal staff with him in case of emergency.

In reply to a question, Mr. Cortellyou said that President McKinley is not a very enthusiastic angler, preferring other forms of amusement, but that he will probably do some fishing during his vacation. He is not, however, carrying any tackle or other equipment for that purpose.

The train pulled out at 5:35 and switched off on the West Shore Road. The plan was to transfer it to the Delaware and Hudson on reaching that line, over which the party will proceed to Plattsburg. There they will be met by carriages and taken out to the Hotel Champlain, three miles away. They will reach their destination about 6 o'clock this morning.

There were only small gatherings of people at the stations between Washington and this city, and most of them were railroad men. The President was reported to be pleased by this absence of demonstration, and to feel that he owed the weather that much thanks at least. "While the President is thoroughly democratic," said Mr. Cortellyou, "and likes to meet and talk with people, he objects to being stared at, having unnecessary crowds about him, and being regarded as an object of curiosity."

It will be interesting to the general public to know that the weather was the subject of exhaustive conversation in the Presidential car, and that it had been adversely criticised. Despite this fact, it had steadily become worse as the train approached New York.

McKINLEY'S ANCESTOR IN WAR

Revolutionary Record of the President's Great-Grandfather.

YORK, Penn., July 28.—Through the courtesy of E. W. Spangler of this city President McKinley is now in possession of the Revolutionary war record of David McKinley, his great-grandfather.

David McKinley was a resident of this county during the Revolution and served in a York County company. The rosters of the companies from this region are in the possession of Miss Carrie Hay, granddaughter of Lieut. Col. John Hay.

RAISED TWO-DOLLAR BILLS.

Secret Service Bureau Has Two Specimens and Is Conducting an Investigation.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—At the office of the Chief of the Secret Service of the Treasury Department to-day it was said that an altered two-dollar silver certificate, as described in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning, was picked up in Connecticut last April. It was similar in appearance to the description given of the one shown at the Sub-Treasury in New York.

Another raised silver certificate was one of the Windom portrait series of $2 altered to a ten by erasing the figures and the lettering and replacing the letters with "ten" in place of "two," while the smaller figures on the back, in the lathe-work circular pieces at either end were simply scratched out. Only a careful observer of money would readily notice the alterations.

As there are two issues with the portraits of Thomas, Hancock and Windom, besides the new allegorical design, the danger of accepting them in an altered condition is great. The operators of the service say that these altered notes seem to have appeared first in Connecticut, and that the counterfeiters have been looked for by Secret Service officers.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

Surgeon James D. Gatewood is ordered to Brussels, Belgium, and to Berlin, Germany, as delegate to Medical Congresses.

Naval Cadet Robert W. Henderson is detached from the Iowa and ordered to the Texas.

Lieut. Chester M. Knepper's orders to the Cramps' Yard are revoked, and he is ordered to the Bureau of Ordnance, Aug. 20.

Ensign Charles F. Hughes is detached from the Monterey and ordered to the Wheeling, Aug. 10.

Ensign David W. Todd is detached from the Independence and ordered to the Wheeling, Aug. 10.

Ensign William M. Crose is detached from the Independence and ordered to the Wheeling, Aug. 10.

Ensign Edward H. Durell is detached from the Independence and ordered to the Wheeling, Aug. 10.

Lieut. David Peacock is detached from the Independence and ordered to the Wheeling, Aug. 10.

Lieut. Frederick H. Lefavor is detached from Mare Island Navy Yard and ordered to the Wheeling as executive officer, Aug. 10.

Commander Uriel Sebree is ordered to command the Wheeling, Aug. 10.

Paymaster Eustace B. Rogers is detached from the Minneapolis, July 31, and ordered to the New York Navy Yard, Aug. 3.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

America Has a Practical Monopoly of the Oriental Locomotive Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—The Baldwin Locomotive Works yesterday received an order for twenty locomotives for Japan. This, with orders already received, makes a total of fifty for that oriental empire. Thirty have just been shipped. Of these eighteen were for the government roads and twelve for a private railroad corporation. The order just received is for the Japanese government.

It is stated by the officials of the Baldwin works that there is practically no serious European competition in this trade and that prices can be made much lower than those offered by English, German or French manufacturers. The reputation of American locomotives in some countries, especially in China and Japan, has brought about a competition there among American manufacturers so strong that the prices are even closer than on locomotives for the domestic market.

GREENE COUNTY ELECTRIC LINES.

Four Companies Incorporated with the Secretary of State in Albany.

ALBANY, July 28.—Four railroad companies, which propose to construct electric roads in Greene County and vicinity, and which are to be managed by practically one body of men, were incorporated with the Secretary of State to-day.

One road will run from the terminus of the Greene County Traction Company in Coxsackie to the boundary line of the town of Greenville and Durham; another will connect with the terminus of the first-named company at Durham, and run through Oak Hill and East Durham to the boundary line between the towns of Cairo and Durham on the south. The third will run from the terminus of the Oak Hill Company on the Oak Hill and Middleburg Turnpike in Durham through Rensselaerville, Albany County, to the village of Middleburg in Schoharie County; the last will run from the Oak Hill Traction Company's tracks at the boundary line of the town of Durham on the east and the town of Conesville on the west through the village of Manor Hill, Schoharie County, and Hansonville, Greene County, to a point 1,000 feet east of Butts's Hotel, in the town of Durham.

The total distance covered will be about seventy-seven miles; the total capital is $9,500,000.

William G. Raines, T. E. Smith, W. F. Leland, W. S. Smith, and M. E. Ingersoll of New York City, and George C. Spencer of Chicago are a majority of the Directors of each of the four companies.

Seaboard Rate Meeting Postponed.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—Responses received by wire from the executive officers of Southwestern lines indicate that it will not be convenient for them to attend a conference in this city to-morrow on the Seaboard rate situation. The meeting, therefore, will not be held, and the steamship lines will be left to continue their fight to the end regardless of the railroads. There is no intention on the part of the rail lines to take any part in the struggle, but, on the contrary, they expect to maintain rates and do nothing to cause demoralization in the rail rate situation.

Electric Line to Cripple Creek.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., July 28.—Colorado Springs will be connected with the Cripple Creek gold camp by a short line electric road. The City Council has granted a franchise to Irving Howbert and associates and also the right to derive motive power from the city's waterworks. Work on the grades was begun to-day. The road will be thirty miles long and will cost $1,500,000. Grades as high as 13½ per cent. will be used.

Railroad Men and Matters.

C. T. Yerkes of Chicago will be heard concerning his application to list $12,000,-000 of the securities of the West Chicago Street Railway Company at a special meeting of the Stock List Committee of the New York Stock Exchange either next Monday or Tuesday.

Robert M. Olyphant presided yesterday at the monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. Only routine business was transacted, and the plan to refund the $10,-000,000 bonded debt of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad was not acted on.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen announce that they have won their suit against the receiver of the Philadelphia, Reading and New England Railroad to prevent reduction of wages of the roadmen. They were the only organization which went into court and fought the reduction. In 1894 they won a similar suit against the Union Pacific.

A telegram from Dallas, Texas, to the Southern Pacific Company says: "Freight leaving here on our steamer El Sud Saturday afternoon July 17 at 4 o'clock, routed via Morgan Line, Southern Pacific and Houston and Texas Central Railroad, reached Dallas at 9 A. M. Saturday, July 24. Time, New York to Dallas, six days and seventeen hours."

The Joint Traffic Association has made the ruling that hereafter class rates from the Western termini of the trunk lines to points taking 100 per cent. or more of New York-Chicago rates shall be computed on the basis of the established eastbound schedule, instead of the westbound. Commodity rates to the same points are to be computed from the westbound schedule.

The Board of Arbitration of the Joint Traffic Association met yesterday at the Central Building to hear the appeal of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company on its application for a differential on passenger business between New York and Pittsburg and Philadelphia and Pittsburg. Vice President Hobart sat as a member of the board. A decision will be given early in August.

A SECOND COUDERT WILL.

It Divides Most of the Estate Among the Children, Leaving Widow Only Personal Property.

The second will of the late Charles Coudert, of which rumors were a few days ago circulated, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday by Maxwell, Evarts of 35 Wall Street. It is dated May 7, 1897, more than a month and a half later than the other will, and differs from it materially, in that the bulk of the estate is divided between the seven children of the testator, and the widow, Marie M. Coudert, is cut off with a comparatively small provision in personal property, namely, her late husband's books, furniture, silverware, and jewelry.

The testator explains his omission to leave anything else to his wife by saying that she had already been otherwise provided for. The first will, which was filed by John Townshend, left all the property to Mrs. Coudert. Frederic Coudert, brother of the dead man, is appointed executor for the second will, as he was for the first.

Charles Dupont Coudert, the testator's son, is left an engraving of Napoleon at Austerlitz, and $10,000 goes to each of his daughters, Grace and Clarissa, the residue of the estate being apportioned among his children, as already mentioned.

Mr. Evarts declined yesterday to discuss the new will. "You may say that I am the lawyer representing Mr. Coudert in these proceedings," he said. "I cannot tell whether there will be a contest or not."

WANTED HIS $30 BACK.

A Colored Politician Accuses a Broker of Trying to Levy Blackmail.

Frank H. Nathan, twenty-seven years old, who says he is a broker, living at 334 West Eighteenth Street, was arrested last night in Daly's billiard room, at Broadway and Thirty-first Street, on a charge of blackmail. Caleb Simms, the colored politician, President of the Albany Club, which is at 118 West Thirty-third Street, is the complainant.

Last Monday Nathan complained to the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station that he had lost $30 in a poker game at the Albany Club. He wanted the officers of the institution arrested. Detective Hunt advised Nathan to wait and give the detectives a chance to get evidence against the place, assuring him that he would get his money if this was done.

Simms alleges now that Nathan sent him a letter by a district messenger, in which he asked for $30, and threatened to appear in the police court against him unless the amount were paid. As soon as Simms received the letter he took it to the police and demanded the arrest of Nathan on the charge of attempted blackmail. A detective took the messenger to Daly's, and there found Nathan. The latter was arrested, and, being unable to secure bail, he was locked up.

POLICE WAR ON NOISES

Disturbances of Rest with Which the Law Can and Can Not Deal.

WHISTLES IN THE HARBOR

Quiet Secured for Some Large Sections Throughout the Confines of New York, but Absolute Silence at Night Is an Impossibility.

The police in their efforts to execute the orders of Chief Conlin to make New York a quiet city during the ordinary sleeping hours have accomplished some gratifying results, but have encountered several distinct snags of noise with which they are unable to deal—nuisances of the sea, the earth, and the air which municipal ordinance can neither overcome nor punish.

One of these is the blowing of steam whistles on the rivers. This is especially complained of along the east and west water fronts, where many thousands of hard-working people try to sleep every night in the year—people who cannot go away in the Summer, who are forced to leave every door and window open as a trap for such vagrant breezes as may be stirring. They are disturbed at all hours and every hour by weird shrieks, hoarse bellows, and shrill screams from craft of many sizes and styles, and running the entire gamut of discord, exhausting the musical register. For this there is no help. Assistant Chief Cortright, who is acting Chief during Chief Conlin's vacation, says the police have no power to regulate the use of whistles and bells afloat. He does not believe the vessels make more noise than is absolutely necessary in a crowded harbor like New York to prevent disasters.

The surface and elevated cars are, of course, beyond police control, and so long as people persist in wishing to go from one place in town to another there must be rumbling and roaring of wheels and the puffing of locomotives. So also with ordinary vehicles. Chief Cortright says if he could have asphalt roadways put and kept on every thoroughfare in the city he would gladly do it. While cobblestones remain, however, wheels will rattle and bang and jolt over them, and no ordinance will teach horses to walk on the tips of their toes or prevent iron from clanging when it is driven against rock with equine weight behind it.

The English

JOCKEY CLAWSON FINED $50

Rode the Favorite Double Quick So Carelessly at Aqueduct that Burlesque Beat Him.

THE SPECTATORS ENRAGED

They Shouted, Hissed, and Groaned at the Careless Rider and Detective "Bob" Pinkerton Had His Men Ready for Any Trouble.

When the winner of the fourth race at Aqueduct yesterday was announced as Burlesque it seemed as if there would be trouble, and Detective "Bob" Pinkerton lost no time in gathering a number of his men to be ready if the attitude of the shouters grew to be more serious. The trouble was occasioned by the careless riding of Clawson on the favorite Double Quick, who, thanks to Clawson's carelessness, for which he was afterward fined $50 by the stewards, was beaten by a nose on the post.

The finish was so close that many of the spectators, especially those of the small bettors who had money on the favorite, thought that Double Quick had won, or at worst had run a dead heat with Burlesque. They shouted from the stand and hissed and groaned in a crowd around the scales, but they only wasted breath. If they had spent some of it reading Clawson a lecture they might have used it to more purpose. The jockey lost several lengths with the favorite on the first turn, but made up the ground on the back stretch, and half way down the stretch he seemed to have the race at his mercy.

Clawson thought he would make one of those closely drawn finishes for which "Snapper" Garrison used to be famous, and before he realized what had happened, Burlesque was up with him, and before he could get Double Quick going again, and as they passed the wire, Burlesque got his nose in front. Clawson's riding was considered by the Stewards, and he was promptly fined $50 for carelessness. His fine, however, did not worry him much, for he had three winning mounts during the day, and was second in another race and third in another.

Salabar had an easy victory in the first race at five furlongs, and Manassas had only to gallop to beat Savarin and Loch Glyn in the second. Kaiser Ludwig made a runaway race of the third, and the starters of a mile, in the very fast time of 1:14. "Father Bill" Daly purchased him later in the day for $1,250. Percy F. had no trouble in winning the fifth, and old Sandowne, who was sold for a trivial sum not long ago, won handily for his new owner, W. B. Sirk, by galloping home an easy winner in the sixth.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Purse of $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02¾.

1—Salabar, Mrs. J. Kiley's br. c., by Salvator-Bavaria, 110 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5. (Clawson)
2—Miss Tenny, Pulsifer & Karrick's b. f., 107, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Thompson)
3—The Dipper, David Gideon's b. c., 102, 8 to 1, (O'Connor)

Money | Spinner, 110, 5 to 2, (Penn.); Pulsifer Pride, 102, 8 to 1, (Stanhope;) Hearse, 102, 10 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Genaro, 104½, 20 to 1, (Harrison,) also ran, and finished in the order named. Won easily by a length, three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse of $400, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile. Time—1:44¼.

1—Manassas, L. S. & W. P. Thompson's ch. g., by Potomac-Elvira, 88 pounds, 6 to 10 and out.....(Clawson)
2—Savarin, D. Gideon's b. c., 103, 8 to 5 and 1 to 4.....(Harrison)
3—Lady Bly, P. S. Randolph's br. c., 91, 3 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Won in a canter by four lengths, two lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $800, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14.

1—Kaiser Ludwig, David Gideon's b. c., by Ludwig-Perida, 3 years, 93 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(O'Connor)
2—Decide, W. Lakeland's b. c., 115, 10 to 1 and out.....(Perkins)
3—Yankee Doodle, E. W. Purser's b. c., 4, 110, 4 to 1.....(Clawson)

Discount, 107, 6 to 1, (O'Leary;) Hunwell, 119, 8 to 1, (Penn;) Prompt, 99, 20 to 1, (Wapshire;) Mantle, 95, 20 to 1, (Hottershall,) and Bel Demonio, 113, 60 to 1, (Tomlin,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Successful, 97, 5 to 1, (Thompson,) was a starter, but was left at the post.

Won easily by five lengths; three lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $400, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50.

1—Burlesque, C. T. Patterson's br. c., by Deceiver-Cecile Bowling, 3 years, 99 pounds, 8 to 5 and out.....(Thompson)
2—Double Quick, Atkin & Lottridge's ch. c., 104, 3 to 5 and out.....(Clawson)
3—Marsian, P. S. P. Randolph's ch. g., 4, 96, 8 to 1.....(Makin)

Won in a drive by a nose; five lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse of $300, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03¼.

1—Percy F., F. Regan's b. c., by Rainbow-Achgan, 101 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Clawson)
2—Indian Summer, L. S. & W. P. Thompson's ch. g., 90, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Corbley)
3—Ma Petite, R. Fleischmann's b. f., 102½, 4 to 1.....(Harrison)

Stain, 107, 5 to 1, (Garrigan;) Tinkler, 99, 12 to 1, (Wapshire;) Lerek, 90, 15 to 1, (O'Connor;) Fixed Star, 98, 4 to 1, (Thompson,) and Towanda, 95, 7 to 5, (Clawson,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won $300 in 1896 or 1897; selling allowances. Purse of $300, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile. Time—1:44.

1—Sandowne, W. B. Sirk's ch. h., by Spendthrift-Zuleika, aged, 104 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Clawson)
2—Alarum, R. C. Doggett's b. g., 110, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Penn)
3—W. B., D. Higgins's br. g., aged, 114½, 3 to 1.....(Tomlin)

Rodman B., 105, 10 to 1, (Harrison;) Satanella, 96, 15 to 1, (Wapshire;) Templestowe, 87, 10 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Leonalwell, 104, 8 to 1, (Coyle,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by four lengths; ten lengths between second and third.

RACING AT SARATOGA.

Good Sport on the Opening Day of the First Meeting in Two Years.

SARATOGA, July 28.—The race meeting which opened here to-day gives promise of being the best held at the famous old racing resort in twenty years. Because there was no racing here last year, the Spa did not prove a great attraction for visitors, but to-day the place is crowded with people from the East and West, most of them followers of the turf. The attendance to-day was the best seen on any opening day for years, and the racing was interesting and in most cases high class.

The classic Travers and the Flash Stakes were the main attractions, but the expected presence of Clifford in the first race added interest to the card. Clifford, however, who is at his best now, was scratched, but Rubicon, who would probably have given him a race had he started, put up a good race. The sky was cloudy, but no rain fell, and the weather was quite cool.

The Travers Stakes was robbed of some of its attractiveness by the withdrawal of On Deck, who injured himself badly yesterday. J. E. McDonald's Rensselaer, who ran second to the nervous Friar in the Realization at Sheepshead Bay, was made the favorite, and won easily. J. E. Seagram, the Canadian distiller, who owns Tragedian, and a number of his friends bet on Tragedian as if the race was all over, but almost from the start Tara took the favorite to the front, and kept him there throughout the journey. Don de Oro made a strong bid to get up with him on the far turn, but quickly dropped back and finished last. Rensselaer won handily from Tragedian by two lengths.

Hamburg was an odds-on favorite for the Flash Stakes, with Brier Sweet next fancied. The latter opened up a gap at the start, but was quickly overhauled by Hamburg, who won handily from Handball, Brier Sweet falling back to last place and finishing behind Lolterer.

Souffle, the winner of the second race, was bid up $1,000 over her selling price by Dan O'Brien, who did not notice at the time that she was bleeding badly from both nostrils. Details of the races will be found in the summaries as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages. Five furlongs. Rubicon, 126 pounds, 3 to 5 and out, (Sloane,) won easily by a length; Rodermond, 112, 2 to 1 and 2 to 5, (Martin,) second; Sunny Slope, 117, 10 to 1, (McDermott,) third. Libertine, 119, 30 to 1, (McCafferty;) La Galetia, 85, 60 to 1, (Cameron;) Hugh Penny, 128, 15 to 1, (Iteiff,) and Tent Pin, 85, 100 to 1, (White,) also ran and finished in the order named. Time—1:02⅘.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. One mile. Souffle, 108 pounds, 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, (Thorpe,) won easily by two lengths; Ace, 101, 11 to 5 and 7 to 10, (Hewett,) second; Campania, 98½, 40 to 1, (McReynolds,) third. Banquo II., 96, 4 to 1, (O'Donnell;) Kingstone, 98, 15 to 1, (Nutt,) and Joe Miller, 101, 8 to 5, (Sloane,) also ran and finished in the order named. Time—1:44.

THIRD RACE.—The Flash Stakes, of $2,000, for two-year-olds. Half a mile. Hamburg, 129 pounds, 1 to 2 and out, (Wilhite,) won easily by a length and a half; Handball, 129, 15 to 1, (Sims,) second; Lolterer, 122, 5 to 1, (Sloane,) third. Brier Sweet, 119, 4 to 1, (Taral,) also ran. Time—0:50.

FOURTH RACE.—The Travers Stakes of $2,000, for three-year-olds. One mile and a quarter. Rensselaer, 126 pounds, 6 to 5, (Taral,) won handily by two lengths; Tragedian, 114, 7 to 5, (H. Lewis,) second; Don de Oro, 131, 8 to 1, (Sims,) third. Time—2:12.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile. Ross O., 108 pounds, 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, (Wilhite,) won in a drive by a head; Tripping, 106, 5 to 2, (H. Martin,) second; Oriol, 112½, 8 to 5, (Taral,) third. Hraw Lad, 116, 6 to 5, (Sherrer,) and Zarnida, 108, 4 to 1, (W. Martin,) also ran and finished as named. Time—1:17.

GOOD RACING AT OAKLEY.

Corie Lynn, a Two-year-old, Breaks Her Neck on the Track.

CINCINNATI, July 28.—There was a sensational accident in the first race at Oakley to-day. Corie Lynn, a maiden two-year-old, tumbled at the three-quarters pole and went down in the middle of the bunch, breaking her neck. "Jimmy" Dupee, her jockey, fell under the horse and was badly shaken up, but not seriously injured. The sport to-day was excellent. In the closing event the first four horses ran from the three-quarters pole to the wire in a very close bunch, and crossed the wire with only a slight margin separating them. Weather fine; track good. Attendance large.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Flogmore, 107 pounds, (J. Hill,) 4 to 1, won; Louise Bohon, 99, (James,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Locust Blossom, 110, (Overton,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:04. Stars and Stripes, Dandy, Peg Para, Vinetta, May Agnes, and Filo also ran. Corie Lynn fell.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. The Navy, 117 pounds, (Morrison,) 4 to 1, won; Lillian Mc-Donald, 117, (Everett,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, second; Rampage, 117, (J. Hill,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:17½. Thad H., Dominica, Miss Lillian, Dr. Coleman, Widgeon, Corcoran, Sister Barton, Bessie McClellan, and Old Tar also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. Wilton, 108 pounds, (T. Murphy,) 4 to 5, won; Dan Rice, 103, (C. Reiff,) 8 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Lackman, 98, (Deale,) 300 to 1, third. Time—1:10. Seaport, Eildad, Bambrook, and Bob Knight also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile; selling. White Oak, 100 pounds, (Morrison,) 8 to 5, won; Faunette, 94, (Huston,) 13 to 5 and 4 to 5, second; Elsina, 90, (Knight,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:45. Pete Kitchen, Kenston, White Side, Frudent, and John McElroy also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Moncreith, 101 pounds, (Morrison,) 9 to 2, won; Lakeview Palace, 104, (Heaucheup,) 4 to 5 and 2 to 5, second; Prince of India, 98, (T. Burns,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:42¾. Henry Launt, Harry Gaines, What Next, and Mertie Reed also ran.

FAST PACERS TRY AT MEDFORD.

Robert J. and John R. Gentry Unable to Lower Their Records.

MEDFORD, Mass., July 28.—Both Robert J. (2:01½) and John R. Gentry, (2:00¼,) the famous pacers, were able to lower their records, or that of the track, (2:04¾,) at Combination Park this afternoon, and none of the 2,500 or more spectators who braved the cold, raw, northeast wind had the slightest idea they would be able to do so. The best that Gentry could do was 2:07 flat, while Robert J. was a trifle slower, making the mile in 2:08½. The pacers made an excellent showing, considering the fact that they had the wind in their teeth at the start, down the stretch, and at the finish.

Gentry finished very strong, and made the better showing. His quarters were made in 0:32, 1:03¼, 1:33¾, 2:07. Robert J.'s quarters were 0:32, 1:03¾, 1:36, 2:08½.

Gluten Wins the Goodwood Stakes.

LONDON, July 28.—At the second day's racing of the Goodwood 1897 meeting to-day W. G. Stevens's chestnut colt Gluten won the Goodwood Stakes, the following being the result in detail:

Mr. W. G. Stevens's four-year-old ch. c. Gluten, by Thurie-Bran Bread.....1
Mr. W. Newton's five-year-old b. h. Eclipse, by Althorpe-Young Jessie 2
H. H. the Prince of Wales's six-year-old b. g. Glentilt, by Highland Chief-Duchess of Connaught 3

Entries for Aqueduct.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. About seven furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Storm King.....113	W. B.....113	
Continental.....116	Thomas Cat.....99	
Lambent.....116	Loch Glyn.....105	
Langdon.....113	Prompt.....105	

SECOND RACE.—For fillies two years old; selling allowances. Five furlongs.

Athanthia.....99	Peggy R.....99	
Deal.....105	Christabel.....99	
Juda.....105	Attainment.....99	
Ma Petite.....101	Our Breezy.....94	
Bluelight.....100	Eileen D.....94	
Medrica.....100		

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Deerslayer.....124	Rey del Tierra.....104	
Volley.....112	Marsian.....103	
Storm King.....112	Savarin.....103	
Hanwell.....106	Flames.....100	

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won $500 in 1896 or 1897. One mile.

Counsellor Howe.....118	W. B.....107	
Mamie Reagan's b. c., by Rainbow-Achgan, 101 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....98		
Continental.....110	Contractor.....104	
Langdon.....107	Purserpoud.....98	

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens two years old. Five furlongs.

Pontifex.....112	Sallust.....109	
Spunwell.....112	Ennomia.....109	
Pocketbook.....112	May Roselle.....109	
Lucid.....112	Tommy O.....109	
Vigenta.....112	Refide.....109	
Torii.....112	La Gitana.....109	

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances. One mile.

Vintra.....106	Rey del Tierra.....103	
Loch Glyn.....105	Templestowe.....97	
Thomas Cat.....105	Mohawk Prince.....94	

To-day's Card at Saratoga.

FIRST RACE.—Welterweight Handicap. Five furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Halfling.....126	Xmas.....121	
David.....125	Hanlon.....119	
George H. Ketcham.....124	Bernadillo.....119	
Royal Rose.....124	Regulator.....117	
Kinnikinnic.....123	Braw Lad.....116	

SECOND RACE.—For fillies three years old; selling allowances. Half a mile.

Pontess.....105	Sleepy Belle.....91	
Gitty.....101		

THIRD RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old. Half a mile.

Queen of Hearts.....119	Barracan.....119	
La Maroma.....119	Klit.....119	
Kate Hardcastle.....119	Illsorul.....119	
Saratoga.....119	Bardella.....119	
Lady Marian.....119		

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Connoisseur.....121	The Winner.....114	
Havoc.....121	Kondo.....114	
Flying Dutchman.....121	Estaca.....109	
Belmar.....114		

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Five furlongs.

San Antonio.....110	Scotch Maid.....99	
Makallah.....107	Sanders.....98	
Daclan.....104	Juliana.....95	
Babieca.....102	Crocket.....95	
Flax Spinner.....102	Prince Auckland.....92	

TENNIS AT LONGWOOD.

Nesbit to Meet Larned To-day in the Semi-Finals.

BOSTON, July 28.—The third round of the Longwood tennis tournament was played to-day and consisted of three matches between Americans and one between two of the Englishmen. The interest centred in the latter match, which was played this afternoon, and quite a crowd saw H. A. Nesbit, who is rated in England as ninth in the list of tennis cracks, defeat Dr. W. V. Eaves, who is rated third, in three straight sets. Nesbit will meet Larned to-morrow in the semi-finals, and this match will probably be not only one of the finest in the tournament, but seems destined to be one of the most important matches ever played in this country.

Larned had a bad scare this morning, and came near being put out of the tournament altogether by George L. Wrenn, Jr., a young brother of the champion, who had the New Jersey man two sets to one, when the latter, pulling himself together, won the two necessary sets.

Young Wrenn kept up his fine play this afternoon, he and Whitman winning their match in the Eastern championship doubles after four hard sets with Ward and Davis. The winners will meet R. D. Wrenn and Larned to-morrow afternoon and another hot match is anticipated.

Summary:

Singles.—Third Round—H. A. Nesbit defeated W. V. Eaves, 9—7, 6—4, 8—6; W. A. Larned defeated G. L. Wrenn, Jr., 6—2, 4—6, 4—6, 6—1, 6—2; J. D. Forbes defeated J. P. Paret, 6—2, 4—6, 6—0, 6—1; C. R. Budlong defeated C. P. Dodge, 6—4, 6—2, 3—6, 3—6, 6—3.

Eastern Championship Doubles—G. L. Wrenn and Whitman defeated Ward and Davis, 6—2, 4—6, 6—8, 11—9; Budlong and Williston defeated Avery and Perry, 2—6, 6—2, 6—3, 7—5.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Clevelands Fell on Seymour and Meekin's Curves and Won Despite a Big Lead.

GIANTS BEGAN WITH A RUSH

Scored Seven Runs Off Young in the First, but the Indians Could Also Bat Hard—Brooklyns Pass Louisvilles.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Boston	54	24	.692
Baltimore	49	26	.653
Cincinnati	49	26	.653
New York	45	31	.592
Cleveland	43	34	.558
Philadelphia	40	42	.488
Pittsburg	35	42	.455
Chicago	36	45	.444
Brooklyn	34	44	.436
Louisville	35	46	.432
Washington	29	47	.382
St. Louis	19	61	.238

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Cleveland, 14; New York, 8.
Brooklyn, 12; Louisville, 2.
Boston, 8; St. Louis, 1.
Cincinnati, 6; Chicago, 3.
Baltimore, 14; Washington, 7.
Philadelphia, 6; Pittsburg, 5, (first game.)
Philadelphia, 13; Pittsburg, 3, (second game.)

Games To-day.

Baltimore in Washington.
Pittsburg in Chicago.

CLEVELAND, July 28.—The Giants made enough runs in the first inning to-day to win an ordinary game. They fell on Young's curves for eight hits. The latter, however, settled down after the first inning and kept the visitors' hits scattered. The Cleveland players took a strong liking to Seymour's curves from the start, and he was compelled to retire in favor of Meekin after the second inning. The latter was also an easy mark, and could not check the home team's heavy batting, and they scored an easy victory. The New York team left for home tonight. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R.	H.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Burkett, lf	3	2	3	0	0	0
Childs, 2b	3	3	5	2	1	0
McKean, ss	1	2	2	0	3	0
Wallace, 3b	0	1	1	2	1	0
O'Conn'r, cf	1	1	2	0	0	0
Tebeau, 1b	1	2	10	0	0	0
Zimmer, c	3	0	2	1	0	0
M'Allis'r, rf	2	3	2	0	0	0
Young, p	1	1	0	1	0	0
Total	14	15	27	11	2	

NEW YORK.	R.	H.	P.	O.	A.	E.
V'n H'n, cf	1	3	6	0	0	0
Tiernan, rf	1	2	0	0	0	0
Joyce, 3b	2	3	4	2	0	0
Davis, ss	0	1	2	3	2	0
Gleason, 2b	1	0	1	3	0	0
Holmes, lf	1	1	2	1	0	0
Warner, c	1	1	7	3	0	0
Clark, 1b	0	1	9	1	0	0
Seymour, p	1	1	0	1	1	
Meekin, p	0	0	0	1	0	
Total	8	16	24	8	1	

Cleveland	1	3	5	0	0	1	0	4	...	14
New York	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8

Earned runs—Cleveland, 11; New York, 8. First base by errors—Cleveland, 1; New York, 2. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; New York, 11. First base on balls—Off Young, 2; off Seymour, 5; off Meekin, 2. Struck out—By Young, 2; by Seymour, 1; by Meekin, 1. Home run—Childs. Three-base hit—Childs. Two-base hits—Davis, Holmes. Two-base hits—Burkett, (2,) Tebeau, Van Haltren, Joyce, Seymour, Tiernan. Stolen bases—Wallace, Van Haltren, (2.) Double play—Holmes to Joyce. Wild pitch—Meekin. Passed ball—Warner. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

OTHER LEAGUE GAMES.

Brooklyn, 12; Louisville, 2.

LOUISVILLE, July 28.—The Colonels played poorly this afternoon, and the Brooklyns won without the slightest trouble. Fisher kept the home team's hits scattered, while Frazer was hit hard. Score:

Brooklyn	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	7—12
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1— 2

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2; Louisville, 1. Base hits—Brooklyn, 14; Louisville, 8. Errors—Brooklyn, 1; Louisville, 4. Batteries—Brooklyn, Fisher and Grim; Louisville, Frazer and Wilson. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Boston, 8; St. Louis, 1.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—The Bostons won from the Browns to-day by superior playing. Lucid, who started to pitch for the home team, was benched in the sixth inning, and Grimes, the home team's new twirler, took his place and acquitted himself very favorably. Score:

Boston	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	3—8
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Earned runs—Boston, 2. Base hits—Boston, 13; St. Louis, 5. Batteries—Boston, Nichols and Bergen; St. Louis, Lucid, Grimes, and Murphy. Umpire—Mr. McFarland.

Cincinnati, 6; Chicago, 3.

CHICAGO, July 28.—The Colts gave a good exhibition of how not to play ball today, piling up nearly as many errors as the visitors made hits. The Cincinnatis played a perfect fielding game, Irwin's work in accepting eleven chances at third being especially brilliant. Score:

Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0—3
Cincinnati	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0—6

Earned runs—Chicago, 3. Base hits—Chicago, 10; Cincinnati, 7. Errors—Chicago, 6. Batteries—Chicago, Friend and Kittredge; Cincinnati, Ehret and Feltz. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

Baltimore, 14; Washington, 7.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Senators had the game to-day with the champions practically won to the ninth inning, when the visitors scored seven runs through poor fielding and McJames's inability to hold down hits. The home team made no less than twelve errors. Score:

Washington	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	1—7
Baltimore	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	2	7—14

Earned runs—Washington, 1; Baltimore, 1. Base hits—Washington, 12; Baltimore, 13. Errors—Washington, 12; Baltimore, 1. Batteries—Washington, McJames and McGuire; Baltimore, Pond, Nops, and Clarke. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Philadelphia, 6; Pittsburg, 5.

PITTSBURG, July 28.—The only interesting incident in the two games to-day was in the first, when Pittsburg made a rally in the ninth and came within one run of tieing the score. The Philadelphia pitchers were entirely too much for the home players. The second game came near being a farce. Score:

FIRST GAME.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3—5
Philadelphia	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0—6

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 1; Philadelphia, 4. Base hits—Pittsburg, 10; Philadelphia, 15. Errors—Pittsburg, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Pittsburg, Killen and Sugden; Philadelphia, Taylor and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Philadelphia, 13; Pittsburg, 3.

SECOND GAME.

Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0—3
Philadelphia	1	4	2	1	2	1	0	1	1—13

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2; Philadelphia, 3. Base hits—Pittsburg, 9; Philadelphia, 2. Errors—Pittsburg, 5; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Pittsburg, Hughey and Merritt; Philadelphia, Fifield and Boyle. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Other Games.

At Richmond—Richmond, 5; Lancaster, 2.
At Pawtucket—Taunton, 5; Pawtucket, 4.
At Fall River—Fall River, 21; New Bedford, 5.
At Brockton—Brockton, 2; Newport, 0.

Free Baseball Grounds.

Wallace's Baseball Park, Halsey Street and Wyckoff Avenue, Ridgewood, will for the balance of this season be free on Saturday afternoons to commercial, shop, and amateur baseball nines, either for match or practice games. Teams desiring to play at the Ridgewood grounds need make no previous arrangements, as there is plenty of room for all, with diamonds, dressing rooms, &c., free. All the surface and elevated roads transfer to Ridgewood.

For the A. A. U. Championships.

A meeting of the Track and Field Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union was held at the offices of President James E. Sullivan, 241 Broadway, last night. Those present were J. E. Sullivan, Harry McMillan of Philadelphia, and John W. Kelly of Woodbury, N. J. It was decided to hold the annual championships at Manhattan Field on Aug. 28. Harry McMillan was chosen as referee. The events to be decided are 100, 220, 440, and 880 yard runs, one-mile run, one-mile walk, pole vault, running high and broad jumps, throwing sixteen-pound hammer, throwing fifty-six-pound weight, putting sixteen-pound shot, 120 and 220 yard hurdle, and one-mile relay team race.

Chess Tournament at Berlin.

BERLIN, July 28.—The international chess tournament has been scheduled to begin in this city on Sept. 12. Entries will be received up to Aug. 26. Thus far the following prizes have been arranged for: 2,000 marks, 1,500 marks, 1,000 marks, and 600 marks, but it is probable that there will be others.

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN

Annual Century of the Associated Clubs of New Jersey Fixed for Saturday.

FAIR WEATHER HOPED FOR

Fine Run Expected—Chairman Mott Chops at Local Riders—Kiser Has Entered in Riverside's Meet—League Membership Returns for the Week.

The fourth annual century run of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New Jersey will be held next Saturday. Philadelphia will be the objective point, and the wheelmen participating will take in the National League of American Wheelmen's meet, to be held on the Willow Grove track on Aug. 5, 6, and 7. On returning, many of the individual riders will probably join the mammoth run under the auspices of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York, which will be made from Philadelphia to New York on Sunday, Aug. 8.

Starting from the Continental Hotel in Newark at 6 o'clock Saturday morning, the New Jersey clubs will follow the usual century route to the Quaker City. A time limit of fourteen hours will be placed on the run, but there is small probability that many will exceed this limit, as the pace will be made by some of the best known century riders of New York, New Jersey, and Philadelphia.

Prizes are offered as follows: A silver cup to the club having the largest number of survivors, and a banner to each of the clubs from the associated cycling clubs of New York, Long Island, New Jersey, and Philadelphia having the largest number of survivors. A considerable number of entries has already been received, and if the rain does not reduce the roads to an almost impassable condition it will probably be a very successful event.

The committee in charge consists of W. Rutan, Montclair Wheelmen; V. V. Wells, Hackensack Wheelmen; A. J. Colburn, Tourist Cycle Club; C. L. Colton, Vim Bicycle Club; Dr. E. W. Harlan, Hudson County Wheelmen, and A. M. Sigler, Montclair Wheelmen.

Chairman Mott's Bulletin.

In his bulletin of this week Chairman Albert Mott of the League of Aemrican Wheelmen Racing Board cautions race-track officials that no one who has not been officially handicapped, should be permitted to start in a handicap, not even on scratch. The following amateur records have been accepted:

One-third mile, competition, standing start, unpaced; time, 0:40 4-5; made by J. G. Heil, at Denver, Col., June 19, 1897.

One mile against time, flying start, paced; time, 1:46 3-5; made by H. M. Sidwell, Cincinnati, Ohio, at Chester Park, July 17, 1897.

Two-mile competition, standing start; unpaced; time, 4:06 1-5; made by O. W. Smith, Chelsea, Mass., at Waltham, Mass., June 17, 1897.

Having complied with the League of American Wheelmen racing rules, the New Jersey Athletic Club has been restored to sanction privileges. Among those transferred to the professional class are O. J. Wirtz, F. A. Bergen, H. Glorieux, Victor J. Hesse, Jr., W. Reisch, and Percy Johnson, all of Newark. Some of those suspended are W. H. Sagurton of Asbury Park, pending payment of fine; S. E. Kately, Douglas Antz, and J. L. Roeder of New York, for entering races and not riding, and H. S. Munz of Brooklyn, for the same reason.

"King" Kiser at Manhattan Beach.

Earl Kiser will make his first appearance in this vicinity this season at the National Circuit Meet of the Riverside Wheelmen, next Saturday, on Manhattan Beach track. A telegram received from T. W. Eck, Kiser's manager, states that the great professional will try for the half-mile State record in an exhibition event. Kiser has also entered in the one-mile open and in the two-mile handicap, where he will start from the scratch. According to his manager Kiser is in the best of form, and the record is in danger.

Membership Gains of L. A. W.

The League of American Wheelmen membership report for the week gives a total of 1,512 new members, and total membership of 90,051. The gains and totals are: New York, 288—23,519; Pennsylvania, 615—19,587; Massachusetts, 158—11,385; New Jersey, 74—5,919; Illnois, 4—3,036; Ohio, 65—2792; Wisconsin, 16—2,396; Connecticut, 16—1,896; Missouri, 9—1,703; Michigan, 54—1,856; Maryland, 47—1,615, and Rhode Island, 14—1,494. Last year the gain for the same time was 1,118 and the total membership 62,241.

Many Entries for Asbury Park.

Entries for the National Circuit race meet of the American Cycle Racing Association at Asbury Park on Aug. 3 are coming in rapidly. Entries close with A. Reeves, St. Paul Building, this city, to-day. Many of the speedy ones are on the lists, and the three events for amateurs and three for professional riders promise an interesting meet.

Information for Road Makers.

Copies of the L. A. W. book, "Macadam Roads," have been distributed, through Commissioner Haffen, to all the road foremen and assistent foremen in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards.

BOSTON MYSTERY DEEPENS.

$200 Gone from the Office Where Miss Barrett Was Found Dead.

BOSTON, July 28.—Another mysterious circumstance in the case of Miss Alice Barrett, who was found dead in the office of her employer on Saturday, was brought out to-day at the hearing which Fire Marshal Whitcomb is conducting to ascertain the cause of the fire which broke out just before the girl's body was found.

Witness Briggs was an occupant of the Codmans' office, and testified that $200 paid in the office last Saturday morning is missing. It was received from a Mr. Bailey, and was entered on the cash book and ledger by Miss Barrett. The money has disappeared.

MILK DEALERS' COMBINATION.

An English Syndicate Said to Be Forming a Trust.

A meeting of milk dealers was held yesterday, and it is believed that a project for the formation of a combination of the large wholesale dealers was discussed.

None of the dealers would talk about the matter, but B. F. Van Volkenburgh, formerly Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture, said that this scheme had been under consideration for several weeks, and that many dealers had received offers on behalf of an English syndicate.

It is said that the provisional agreements which have been made are to become binding when the owners of routes on which 20,000 cans are delivered daily accept the conditions.

George Condon's Parents Found.

The parents of seven-year-old George Condon, who was shipped to Chicago with a tag addressed to Michael Condon, 502 West Taylor Street, have been found. The boy was claimed by his father, and is now at his parents' home, 3,127 Union Avenue, Chicago. He did not know his parents, as he had not seen them for three years. His father is employed in a Chicago packing house. The Michael Condon who lives at 502 West Taylor Street is not related to the boy, and for that reason would not receive him.

St. Louis Banker Retires.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—James E. Yeatman, First Vice President of the Merchants' Laclede National Bank, the oldest banker in St. Louis, has resigned his position and retired from the active management of the institution. For over fifty years he was prominently identified with the banking interests of the city. Ex-Secretary of the Interior D. R. Francis has been elected to succeed him, and A. L. Shapleigh will fill Gov. Francis's former position of Second Vice President.

Quartermaster Wright Dismissed.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., July 28.—Quartermaster Joseph H. Wright of Leander Munroe Post, No. 567, Grand Army of the Republic, of Lawrence, who was charged with not accounting for the funds intrusted to his keeping,

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—7:30.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Popular Concert—8:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Very Little Faust—Concerts—Fireworks—Afternoon and Evening.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

A STEP FORWARD.

The President's acceptance of the principle of civil service reform is genuine, practical, and gratifying. His order that within the classified service removals are to be made only on charges and after a hearing creates an important bulwark of the merit system.

Reports from a Republican source which attributed to the President an intention to undo much of the work of President CLEVELAND in shutting out the spoilsmen did him gross injustice. He takes his place among the loyal friends of the reform.

Instead of moving backward, he advances, and by a notable stride. Under great pressure to undo the good work of his predecessors he has shown himself strong enough and wise enough to carry forward the work they begun.

He has done his country a service and himself honor by the orders promulgated yesterday.

SECRETARY GAGE'S APPEAL.

The address of Secretary GAGE at Boston is plainly intended as an urgent appeal to the business men of the country, in what he regards as a serious situation.

The Secretary is courageous and firm, but he is not sanguine. He sees clearly the signs of cheer for the near future, but he will not close his eyes to the radical and enduring elements of danger sure to work evil if they be not removed. "The ballot," he says, "magic exponent of the popular will, has recorded its imperative voice for honest money and for liberty regulated by law. It now remains to be seen whether from that decision there is to be any successful appeal. It is this that gives interest—anxious interest—to the prospective action of those who, armed with legislative and executive functions, have it in their power to make secure the fruits of victory, or who, by failing to comprehend their high responsibility, may let slip the advantages so hardly won."

He is perfectly plain in his words to those who, not unnaturally, but most unwisely, ask to be relieved of further "agitation":

"Logical as the duty of the Government seems to be, do not yourselves supinely rest upon the conclusion that it will certainly be performed. When it rains the roof is not mended because it rains; when it is fair the roof does not leak, and the indolent man forgets its weakness. We have passed through a wearisome storm. The loss and cost of it has been enormous; but to-day the skies are fair, the breeze of prosperity brings comfort and restoration. Shall we not be permitted to rest and enjoy it? No. That would be to foolishly wait for, if not to invite, further disaster in the future."

The appeal of the Secretary of the Treasury to the business men of the country is, then, not to "invite" or even "wait for the disaster" which is made possible by the actual currency system, but to bend all their energy and influence to "make secure the fruits of victory." Surely that is an appeal that business men must listen to. It is made by one of their own number. Mr. GAGE is not a "theorist," or "doctrinaire," or a politician. He is a business man of great experience, of tested ability, of sound judgment. He studies the situation presented to him from the point of view of the practical business man. The predictions he makes as to the future are based on his knowledge of the past. The evils he would like to uproot are those which, as a banker, he has seen fall upon the business men who were his depositors and correspondents.

He is, moreover, in this Administration, the particular representative of the business men. When he was called to the Treasury Department, it was intended and accepted as a guarantee that the currency question should be dealt with as the business men knew it should be dealt with. He was taken as their leader. He has a right to expect their faithful and active support. That is now what he asks for. He asks that the business men shall turn their "thoughtful attention to the legislative body" and that "Senators and Representatives" "be informed and constantly reminded" of the demands which the business community make.

Mr. GAGE evidently intends in December to lay before Congress a plan of financial reform that will carry out the mandate given at the elections of last year. He would have been glad in that work to have the aid of the commission asked for by the President. It is quite probable that he would still be glad of the aid that could be given by an impartial and expert committee, such as was contemplated at the sound-money conference in Indianapolis. But whether he can accomplish anything, he frankly acknowledges, "must depend upon the urgency or the indifference of the people. The administrative branch of the Government," he declares, "will not sleep or rest inactive. Its influence has been and will be for prompt and judicious action." But the Administration cannot make laws. It can only execute them after they are made. It is upon their Representatives that the people must bring their influence to bear, and this is the work that now demands the careful and constant effort of the business men, through all their organizations and by the use of every instrumentality at their disposal.

This is the appeal of the man in high office whom all business men holding the view that he holds and that we hold as to the permanent and essential importance of a sound currency must acknowledge as our Captain, worthy of the leadership and deserving of loyal, active, constant support. It will be very discreditable, and it will be ominous for the future, if his appeal is not heartily answered.

THE MARQUIS AND THE MINISTER.

If Marquis ITO really said to the Paris correspondent of The Herald what the correspondent reports him as saying, it is evident that he has lost his head or that he will lose it soon after his return to Japan.

The Marquis is a great Japanese statesman. He helped frame the Constitution of his country. He has been Prime Minister. He ought to be familiar with the policy of his Government. Yet at a time when Minister HOSHI at Washington is warning Secretary SHERMAN that his Government "could not behold with indifference" the extinction of Japanese rights in Hawaii by the annexation of the islands to the United States, on the very day, indeed, when the Japanese Minister's grave protest is published, we are asked to believe that that experienced statesman, Marquis ITO, assured a newspaper reporter that the matter was really of no consequence and "cannot possibly bring about an armed struggle with the United States."

According to the correspondent the Marquis used these expressions in the course of the interview:

"In the first place, then, I do not think it possible that any opposition manifested in Japan to the annexation of the Sandwich Islands by the United States will take any more extended form than a mere protest made—remember this point—made in order that the interests of Japan in those islands may not suffer injury. * * *

"This being the case, you will realize quite as strongly as I do how impossible is any serious conflict between the two countries.

"The Emperor, I know, will not support any bellicose policy. All my friends in the Ministry or in the control of the different branches of the Government are of the same mind as the Emperor upon this subject, and Japanese public sentiment is one of strong friendship for the United States.

"Thus the Hawaiian question cannot possibly bring about a conflict, either armed or diplomatic, with the Americans, in spite of the jingoes."

As if that were not enough, the Marquis is made to commit this crowning indiscretion:

"Except, then, from a commercial point of view, the question is of trifling importance."

If the Japanese Government considered the question of Hawaiian annexation to be one of "trifling importance" from any point of view, it is most unlikely that Minister HOSHI would take upon himself the labor and responsibility of preparing letters to Secretary SHERMAN which foreign observers construe as possibly foreshadowing war. Japan does not base her objections to annexation on commercial grounds alone. She emphasizes the danger of disturbing the existing political equilibrium in the Pacific, she insists on the guarantees that the rights of her subjects will be protected, and she makes a point of her large unliquidated claims against Hawaii.

Marquis ITO is represented not only as dismissing the matter as of "trifling importance," but also as assuring us that whatever we may do with Hawaii we need have no fear of interference from Japan. Mr. TORU HOSHI would read with amazement, if he did not altogether reject it, the report of this interview in which his distinguished countryman so airily gives up the case which the legation is endeavoring with such ability and persistence to establish. But doubtless the Japanese Minister knows the Marquis too well not to read his alleged utterances with amused incredulity.

The interview of The Herald correspondent was probably held with Mr. JOHN W. FOSTER, or some other Hawaiian promoter artfully disguised as Marquis ITO.

PLATT AND QUIGG TACTICS.

The Campaign Committee of the Republican Club is getting ready to throw brickbats at the Citizens' Union. It has prepared resolutions declaring that as the anti-Tammany vote is chiefly Republican, the next Mayor should be a Republican, and that "all schemes for forestalling the action" of the Republican Convention, and "all efforts to force any particular action upon the Republican Party" should be discouraged.

This is a late echo of the talk of PLATT and QUIGG. The tone is the same, the motive and purpose are the same. The resolutions are a part of the organization's effort to drive the Citizens' Union out of the field.

What will the Republican Club do with its Campaign Committee and with these resolutions? They will be offered next Tuesday night. The club is fairly representative of the Republican Party in the city, of the intelligent, active, loyal Republicans. Its action on these resolutions will afford a fair test of the temper of the party in general. There will be no little curiosity about its views as to the policy of the Republicans this Fall.

On the one hand there is co-operation with the Citizens' Union in the support of Mr. Low and the endeavor to establish non-partisan government in the new city. On the other hand there is the opportunity to nominate a partisan Republican candidate and elect beyond a shadow of doubt his Democratic opponent.

Which road do the members of the Republican Club wish their party to take?

PRESIDENT ANDREWS AND "MONOPOLIES."

The London Chronicle is apt to be much better informed upon American affairs than most of its English contemporaries, as well as to take them much more seriously. The more amazing it is to read in that journal that what it calls the "dismissal" of President ANDREWS from Brown University is "the most serious blow the capitalist oligarchy has yet struck at social, economic, and intellectual liberty in America."

In fact, there are British newspapers in which the expression of such a grotesque misconception would excite no surprise. But when The Chronicle falls into it one is at a loss where to begin to set it right, so bewilderingly wrongheaded are the conclusions it draws from inaccurate premises.

It is perfectly true that "the big trusts and monopolies" to which The Chronicle refers have done much mischief in this country and threaten more. These trusts and monopolies are for the most part either created or fostered by the tariff, and they are favored by it to a greater extent in the tariff just now enacted than in any of its predecessors. But it is wildly untrue that the President of any college of any standing in the United States would endanger his place by the most vigorous opposition to these trusts and monopolies or by producing schemes to defeat them.

There are, it is true, a great many ignorant or weak-minded people who believe that the way to weaken the trusts and monopolies is to authorize the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1. There are a few educated and disinterested men who share that belief, and of these President ANDREWS has been about the most conspicuous. He has proclaimed this belief, and by proclaiming it has alienated not only many of those who would otherwise be pecuniary benefactors of his college, but many more of those who might otherwise have sent their sons to it. What such persons object to is not that President ANDREWS has attacked "the big trusts and monopolies." It is that he has endeavored to secure legislation impairing the obligation of contracts and enabling all debtors to cheat all creditors.

By the way, he was not "dismissed." It was suggested to him to abstain from publicly advocating a course of conduct which the great majority of his fellow-citizens, whether rich or poor, who were honest and industrious regarded as immoral. Rather than show this deference to the moral standard of the community he resigned his place. To connect this transaction in any way with the "trusts and monopolies" is entirely unwarranted. To draw from it the generalization that "the endowments of American universities had the unworthy motive of the promotion of the interests of the monopolists" is supremely ridiculous.

THAT "WHITE MAN'S COURT."

Judge BANKS's court in Decatur, Ala., may be, as he declares, a "white man's court," but this is not wholly "a white man's country," as the recent appointments of RUCKER to the Internal Revenue Collectorship and MORTON to the Postmastership of Atlanta, Ga., rather strongly prove. Judge BANKS's attitude toward the negroes, who are anxious only for strict justice in the case of three prisoners accused of assault on a white woman, is not likely to reassure or pacify them. The understanding in Decatur seems to be that if the negroes are not promptly found guilty and sentenced in the court they will surely be lynched. A fair trial now will avail them nothing. They have already been condemned by the popular verdict and they are doomed. In the circumstances one rather sympathizes with the keen enjoyment the colored folks of Atlanta must take in the agitation of the white Deputy Collectors and Post Office clerks because of the appointment of colored men as their superiors. The "negro question" can never be settled and will surely grow in gravity if the same law is not applied impartially to both races, and if the negro must ever be judged without trial, he will become more and more of a "problem."

The better kind of negroes fully realize the danger the community is threatened with from the brutal negroes and are honestly striving to prevent crimes and to enlighten and improve the condition of their race. In the recent meeting at Hampton, Va., the great question, which is the South's inheritance and in a measure concerns the whole country, was sanely, frankly, and most intelligently discussed. The colored ministers of Virginia are alive to the importance of the situation. But the two races must work together in perfect harmony to secure law and order, and the negro's right to dwell on the face of the earth must be recognized in the courts before he can be made thoroughly to respect their authority.

A SPECIMEN DUTY.

Lord GEORGE HAMILTON, in answer to a question in the House of Commons on Tuesday why the Government had bought 7,708 tons of rails for the East Indian Railway of an American firm, returned a conclusive and interesting answer. He said it was because the American bid was less by £8,675 than the lowest British bid.

That is to say, we can furnish steel rails in the open market at almost exactly a quarter of a cent a pound cheaper than the English can furnish them.

Yet a statute to which President MCKINLEY put his signature last Saturday provides that there shall be levied as an import duty upon

Railway bars, made of iron or steel, and railway bars made in part of steel, T rails and punched iron or steel flat rails, seven-twentieths of 1 cent per pound; railway fishplates or splicebars made of iron or steel, four-tenths of 1 cent. per pound.

Which means that the American buyer of steel rails has to pay a third of a cent a pound more for the domestic product than he can buy the foreign product for, even when in the open market outside the tariff wall, the American producer can undersell the foreign producer a quarter of a cent!

This amazing statute is entitled "An act to provide revenue for the Government and to encourage the industries of the United States." Obviously, a descriptive title would be "An act to provide revenue for the Republican Party and to encourage the contributions of its beneficiaries and benefactors."

MORE HARM THAN GOOD?

Coming from the counsel of the Society for the Prevention of Crime these statements, made by Commissioner Moss at the meeting of the Police Board yesterday, are somewhat significant:

"There are Captains of precincts to-day * * * who are permitting disorderly resorts to flourish, and who are allowing residence neighborhoods to rapidly degenerate into new 'Tenderloins.' They are Captains from whose precincts floods of complaints are coming into my office, and concerning whom charges of collusion and complicity * * *

"I am filled with indignation when I go through certain splendid sections of our city, which by honest effort could be kept pure and clean for the enjoyment of their respectable residents, that are being allowed to lapse into the degradation that disgusts decent folks, depreciates property values, and pays for protection, and I am told again and again that money purchases immunity."

It is a matter of common belief and comment that the springing up of "new Tenderloins" and the contamination of districts of the city hitherto free from this reproach are directly due to the vigorous efforts of Mr. Moss's society to drive out the evil. It is not driven out. It is only dispersed and forced into new quarters. The complaint is often heard that the present condition of the city is worse than the condition existing before the society began its operations. The evil forces itself on the attention more generally and offensively.

This impression was confirmed by statements recently made by Capt. CHAPMAN. It is now confirmed by Mr. Moss himself. Is it possible that the society's undertaking was a mistake, that it has pursued a wrong policy, and that its labors have resulted in more harm than good?

It is very bad taste to blame St. SWITHUN for this spell of wet July weather. To begin with, St. Swithun's Day is July 15. That was the date set for his second funeral, about a century after his death, when his bones were to have been removed from his chosen grave; or, according to another account, that was the date set for his first funeral when the pious monks of Westminster intended to bury him, against his expressed wish, within the Abbey walls. Then it began to rain and rained for forty days, according to tradition, and thence originated the superstition that whenever rain began on St. Swithun's Day it would rain forty days. The present rainy spell began July 11, and St. SWITHUN had nothing to do with it, for July 11 is not St. Swithun's Day, old style or new. It would be as fair to blame him for the pest of mosquitoes as for the protracted rain which did not begin on St. Swithun's Day.

The reported excitement among the Kansas farmers about the importation into their State of poor children from New York is not exactly justifiable, but it is partly understandable. Much of what may be called the "documentary evidence" of New York's social and moral condition that goes out into other States is of an alarming character, and doubtless the Kansas farmers, who are, after all, merely human and therefore gullible, regard this whole town as diseased. Naturally, they object to having children from its lowest social stratum for neighbors and possible companions of their own children. Then, too, Kansas has modern sensational newspapers of its own which ape the methods of some of their Eastern contemporaries in grotesquely exaggerating the dark side of human nature. But the Kansas farmers need not get frightened. There is really no such thing as an "annual unloading of the waifs of New York on the people of Kansas." The boys sent there by the Children's Aid Society, for instance, are healthy, of good disposition, and promising intelligence, and there are very few of them. They first have some training on the society's farm here, and there are always plenty of applications from individual Kansas farmers for just such boys.

War has again broken out in the Police Board, and Commissioner GRANT threatens to resign. Last March he could see but three ways by which he could be got out of office—"death, legislation, or giving me something better." He now enlarges the list by declaring that he will resign because his resolution to discontinue the employment of policemen to obtain evidence against gamblers and disorderly houses was voted down. This resolution ought never to have been made the subject of public discussion in the board. It is a matter to be considered in executive session. If members of the force are now asked to degrade themselves in order to obtain evidence, as Col. GRANT asserted that they were, the practice ought to be discontinued and never resumed. If their duties are no more compromising or degrading than would appear from the statements read by Commissioners Moss and ANDREWS, it is unlikely that the Colonel's resolution was called for or advisable. In either case the board should have determined upon its policy without taking the public, including the law breakers, into its confidence.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Evidently some Anglomaniacal influence has been exerted on the Weather Bureau lately, with the result that the prognosticators have imported and are now giving out a lot of weather intended for consumption in the Scottish Highlands. Somebody in authority ought to tell these officials that sunshine and Summer temperature are still good enough for a crude country like this, and that if they must draw supplies from England, it would be well to patronize dealers in the virtuous, not the vicious, grades of British climate.

—As was to have been expected, the amazingly rosy picture of the coal miners' economic and financial condition which we republished yesterday from the columns of The Independent has excited comment, and letters have already reached this office from correspondents who claim a knowledge of what goes on in the coal regions that justifies them in denying the conclusions of a clergyman who avowedly obtained most of his information from the Superintendents of mines and other officials whose interest it is to emphasize the joys and minimize the woes of their employes. The Independent's contributor seemed inclined to ascribe the little destitution whose existence among the miners he admits to their lack of industry and their extravagance, the one manifesting itself in a tendency toward frequent strikes and numerous holidays, and the other in reckless expenditures for strong drink. At the same time he asserted that the miners as a class were more than ordinarily intelligent and useful citizens! Apparently it did not occur to him that such men would hardly indulge in strikes without good reason. The real condition of the miners can best be learned, not by inquiries addressed to mine Superintendents, but by actual study of the men, their families, and their homes. Recent observers whose honesty cannot be doubted have brought back tales of pinched faces and bare rooms, of closed mines, of "company stores" necessarily patronized and charging exorbitant prices, of weighing methods obviously unjust, and of an almost universal poverty that touched or exceeded the limits of human endurance. These observers, unlike The Independent man, were not impressed by the pleasantness and ease of work in the mines, and they saw no college boys resorting to it as a congenial means of earning money in vacation. The difference is really startling. One might almost suspect that these mournful reports were made by men who consider intemperance and improvidence the results of cruel poverty oftener than its causes, a theory to which The Independent contributor has apparently given no consideration.

—According to a correspondent whose letter we published yesterday, anybody can learn to swim in an hour if he or she will only go into the water and swim. This is doubtless true. The trouble is that in a vast majority of cases people enter the water, and, instead of swimming, only try to swim. The frequency of failure as the result of these efforts shows how injudicious they are, and the great need for making widely known our correspondent's simple rule. In practice, nobody learns to swim except those who enter the water against a fond mother's strict command. There is a mysterious potency in this prohibition, and to violation of it almost all natatorial ability is due.

"Catterý," as the designation for a place where cats are kept, is regarded as objectionable by The Boston Transcript. "We have aviaries and apiaries, so why not felineries?" it gravely asks. There is much of indelicacy and something of danger in approaching this question while it is under adjudication in the city which is a sort of etymological Supreme Court, but the subject is one of such interest and importance that the temptation to make a few modest suggestions is irresistible. First, we are eager to know what Bostonian used "cattery," and, second, what objection the other Bostonians had to the word. To be sure, there is no real need for a term meaning "a place where cats are kept," because live cats cannot be kept in confines so limited as "place" implies, and dead ones would not be. Perhaps the ground of criticism was a fancied incongruity between root and termination in "cattery," but really that amounts to nothing, for "cat" is "cat," more or less nearly, in all languages, and therefore will go with anything. Against "felinery" we strenuously protest. "Felinary" might do on a pinch—or a scratch—but, strictly speaking, it would mean a place where wildcats are kept, and of course Boston knows that wildcats are only relatives of tame cats, and rather distant ones at best. An easy way out of the whole difficulty would be to keep no cats. They, like dogs, are out of place in civilized, house-occupying, non-hunting communities, and the painless extermination of both races would add to the health and pleasure of the world. What does Boston say to that?

PERSONAL.

—Father GESSNER of Elizabeth has severely tried the patience of the young women in his parish by forbidding them to participate in the joys of an excursion to be given next Tuesday evening by the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Beneficial Society. To be exact, it is less to the prohibition than to Father GESSNER's explanation of it that the young women object, for they could have endured the former if the latter, openly announced from the pulpit, had not been that "they would let the young men kiss them in the moonlight if they went." The case is really a hard one. Leaving aside the questions whether kissing would be an incident of the excursion, and whether the kisses of a T. A. B. young man are deleterious, we are moved to suggest, first, that there will be no moon next Tuesday night; and, second, that its rays, if there were one, would be carefully avoided during the process of osculation.

—Moved by some occult influence from its circulation department, The Worcester Telegram has been investigating the number of children possessed by the dwellers in that part of Massachusetts. It finds that large families are by no means rare, and is disposed to exult over that fact. An examination of the list it publishes shows, however, that new, rather than old, arrivals in the county supply most of the more remarkable instances. A majority of the names given are obviously those of French Canadians. First comes FRANCIS GERVAIS, with a record of eighteen sons and three daughters, but with only eleven of them living. An indeterminate ANDREW SMITH comes next, with nine sons and seven daughters, and further down appear such names as MAILLET, PLOUF, DEMAR, DEMAR CAISSE, and GENDRON. Most of the other appellations are Hibernian, and not one on the list distinctly recalls the Puritans or their descendants. The twenty-seven families tabulated present a total of 347 children, an average of 12.8 each, and a division of them according to sex gives 189 boys and 158 girls. This last fact—the predominance of males—is a decidedly surprising one to come from New England, but possibly a knowledge of the number of survivals, which The Telegram does not give, would reverse the majority. The real significance of the list lies in the absence from it of names made familiar by the annals of the State.

—An appeal issued by the Nancy Hanks Lincoln Memorial Association states that the grave of the mother of the martyred President is in a condition little creditable to the patriotic spirit of the American people, and contributions of money to mark and care for it properly are asked. No large sum is expected or needed, but the association desires to raise a few hundred dollars, and The Indianapolis Journal has consented to receive and guard any sums that may be sent to it for this purpose. The understanding is that the Department Commander of the Grand Army and the Presidents of the Indiana Woman's Relief Corps and of the Loyal Legion will bring the matter to the notice of those organizations in their next official orders, and in the meantime the people of Indianapolis have already taken it up. Next month Gov. MOUNT of Indiana, who is Chairman of the Memorial Association's Executive Committee, will, with his associates, visit Lincoln City, in Spencer County, where the mother of the liberator is buried, and while there he will confer with the residents of the place in regard to what form the memorial should take.

NATIONAL GUARD CRITICISED.

Said to be No Better Prepared than in 1861.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your National Guard notes in Sunday's TIMES, commenting on the behavior of the Guard in the great labor strikes of 1877, and also at Hornellsville and Buffalo, cause the military man to think that, except in the matter of drill and equipment, our State troops are in no better shape to take the field than they were in the early days of 1861. In those days the militia (as they were then called) cost the State very little, and they gave very little in return. To be sure, they always gave the taxpayers a show for their money by firing off cannon and parading on the Fourth of July and on patriotic days; and if they went on excursions or into camp anywhere they always paid for the racket themselves, being quite satisfied with the vociferous applause of their fellow-citizens and the admiring glances of the "femmes du chambre." It is quite probable that in April, 1861, when called upon suddenly to go to Washington to protect the capital of the country, not half a dozen officers of the militia knew what a ration was, except that it meant something to eat. Most of the officers did not know any better than to eat the rations belonging to the men, and did not know that they were allowed the money value of four rations in their pay account. The want of discipline and unpreparedness of the militia under Gen. Patterson in the Shenandoah Valley in June and July, '61, were very amusingly satirized by Porte Crayon (Gen. D. H. Strother) in a magazine article some years ago. The soldiers (?) were very eager to carry home a brick or a bullet as a memento of the campaign, and many regiments departed for home when their time was up, although just on the eve of battle. It is well known that the Fourth Pennsylvania Militia marched away from Bull Run (just before the battle) because their time was up on that day. The fact is, that the National Guard is no better prepared to-day to go upon active service than it was in the old times. The officers do not know how to provide for or take care of their men on the march or in camp, and the men don't know how to take care of themselves. The instances of the inefficiency of the officers and the want of discipline in the men contained in your notes on Sunday is enough to call the blush of shame to rise to the cheek of every National Guardsman in the State. The assertion that a Colonel of the National Guard was knocked down and beaten before his own men by the rioters at Buffalo almost exceeds belief, and the fact that the crack Twenty-third Regiment, who have always boasted of their exploits at Hornelisville, should have allowed their train to be stopped by rioters, the engine to be boarded and the fireman taken off and beaten, "and all this while the regiment was on the train," will indeed be news for their Brooklyn friends and admirers. It makes one think of the remark of an old Guardsman to the writer: "Oh, no! oh, no! we are not soldiers! Oh, no, no, no, not soldiers! Only old gentlemen who dine together once in a while."

PRIVATE GEORGE E. BARTON.
816 Union Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
July 27, 1897.

Speaks for a Maryland Regiment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your interesting article on the National Guard in the railroad strike of 1877, I beg leave to say that the Fifth Maryland Regiment was also a "notable exception" to the general uselessness of the National Guard. You will remember that the strike and attendant riots first broke out in Baltimore, and this regiment was the first of the National Guard to be in service. Although attacked by the mob and many of the command severely injured, it refrained from firing, and by the use of the bayonet alone drove back the mob at Camden Station and preserved that and other property from destruction. In consequence very little damage was done to property in Baltimore, and a prominent United States officer, who was then in service, stated that the United States soldiers and the Fifth Maryland Regiment were the only troops that had not fired, but had accomplished what they were called out for—the preservation of life and property.

I have to add that the organization of the Fifth Maryland Regiment was such that the men were well supplied from the first, which applies also to those companies which were soon detailed on distant and detached service on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and elsewhere. F. M. C.

Baltimore, July 27, 1897.

AGAINST VIVISECTION.

Dr. Preston, Vice President of the New England Society, Appeals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just seen a recent article concerning vivisection in your columns, and I beg the privilege of a few words of criticism of some statements therein contained. I trust you will be just and let both sides be heard, since you have had your say.

You state that vivisection is "really unassailable." I defy you or any other person to name one great scourge of humanity—consumption, heart disease, diabetes, diphtheria, pneumonia, &c.—for which vivisection has found a cure, nay, which has been made less fatal. As Dr. Berdol of London clearly points out, if vivisection was really what its supporters claim, its benefits should be apparent on every hand, whereas the mortality from not a single one of the principal diseases ravaging humanity has been diminished during the past half century, despite the fact that within that period more than one million—I speak strictly within bounds—of wretched animals have been sacrificed to this horrible Moloch!

Cruelty and inventive genius have exhausted their powers in devising new torments for the unoffending brute, and yet nature indignantly denies admission to her holy of holies to the blood-stained intruder who thinks by the murder of numberless innocent creatures to force her secrets from her.

How immeasurably wiser the methods pursued by the sages of the Orient—wonderful men, who have for ages passed their wisdom from father to son and from generation to generation—men whose attributes seem to the crude Western mind rather those of gods than of mere humanity.

For two physical reasons vivisection can never be anything but failure: First—Because of the vast gulf between man and the lower animals, materially speaking, rendering analogy between the two impossible. Second—Because the agony to which vivisection subjects its animal victims throws the whole machine out of gear.

ELLIOTT PRESTON, M. D.,
Vice President New England Anti-Vivisection Society.
Boston, July 23, 1897.

Taking Men to Task.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Are the tables about to be turned?

In THE TIMES of to-day appeared a letter imploring the men to refrain from killing the bobolinks, now on their migratory way south. Can it be possible that our censors are capable of slaughtering birds on their own account, and merely, too, for gastronomic purposes and the love of sport?

After all their vituperation of our cruelty in wearing feathers it seems incredible. Not even the excuse of vanity to urge, it appears. Only the desire to swallow those blithe, pretty songsters and the wanton love of shooting. We knew they were addicted to killing pigeons for sport, and in a manner that always impressed our duller sensibilities as the reverse of manly, but bobolinks! Oh, men, with railing in your voices, is not this an occasion for us to legislate against you?

You have frowned upon us so long for the innate hardness of our hearts where the birds are concerned, and made so many efforts to crush our feathers by means of the law, (so terrifying to women,) that we began to think you paragons of all the human virtues, to sigh that we were not even as you. How are the mighty fallen! No longer shall we feel remorse when attacked by you, through the columns of THE TIMES in the peculiar and didactic language employed to demolish our foibles.

We shall only smile ironically and toss our plumes. Not a single feather in our hats shall we abate while the men go about shooting that they may devour—bobolinks!

Mount Vernon, July 28. F. W. H.

Most Liquors Are "Made Up."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If what Prof. Chandler is reported to have said in an interview said to have been published in The New York Evening Post on Feb. 9, 1878, be true, then the talk of Mr. J. Fanning O'Reilly and of Purist is humbuggery.

Prof. Chandler says: "Most of the liquors sold in New York are 'made-up' liquors * * * but their elements cannot be detected by chemical analysis. Every pure liquor can be reproduced artificially, but the chemist cannot distinguish the genuine from the imitated. It is therefore absurd to talk about fixing a standard of purity. Such a standard does not exist and cannot be created."

"Are these 'made-up' beverages more injurious than the others?"

"No! I have analyzed 400 samples of liquor sold in Mott, Baxter, and Water Streets, but have not found in them any element that could not be found in pure whisky, brandy, rum, or gin. The popular belief is that these samples must contain logwood and other poisons; that they are adulterated with the most harmful drugs. Such, I assure you, is not the case. Here is some whisky from a low groggery on Baxter Street. Taste it. Chemically speaking, its quality is the same as that of the whisky drunk on Fifth Avenue. There is no rotgut in the market, nor is there any reason for manufacturing it. 'Made-up' liquors, as they actually exist, are much cheaper than any adulterated imitations of them could be. There is, therefore, no temptation to adulterate by the use of poisonous compounds."

I have been in the liquor business for a great many years, and would like to know from some of the clever people how I can determine malted spirit from raw-grain spirit and how to tell the elements from which any spirit is made.

JAMES H. SMYTH.
154 Washington Street, New York, July 26, 1897.

NUGGETS.

A Summer Novel.

"What is your idea of a good Summer novel?"

"It is a book that is too heavy to be held up when you lie on your back in a hammock."—Chicago Record.

Facility Afforded.

Charlie—Somehow I don't think Miss Beal is simple and ingenuous. Do you know, she never looks me squarely in the face?

Fanny—There, see what injustice you can do a girl! Katie merely thinks you admire her profile.—Harlem Life.

Exactly.

"I never knew a man that gave a correct summary of any subject in which he was interested. He won't tell the exact truth."

"And yet he ranks as a statesman."

"He isn't one though. He's a mis-statesman."—Washington Star.

Consolatory Thought.

Professor (disgustedly)—It's hard to get any knowledge into your head, your skull's so thick.

Pupil—But, remember, Professor, for the same reason it will be hard for the knowledge to ever get out.—Philadelphia Record.

Never Fails.

Tell a man he plays a good game of billiards and he will walk around tables for four hours every hot night in close, gas-lighted rooms filled with cigar smoke and think he is having a good time.—New Orleans Picayune.

SARAH ELLEN.

Anson. Evans in Louisville Courier Journal.

The languid air is laden with the odor of the roses,
The burly bees are busy in the tassels of the corn,
And down the pasture pathway, where the placid pool reposes,
A man and maid are wooing in the musk of early morn.
The dewdrops flash their diamonds on the fingers of the clover,
A haze of floating amber hangs upon the distant hill,
While from a little window, where wild gourd vines clamber over,
A voice of pent-up anger is calling with a will:
"Sarah Ellen! Oh, Sarah Ellen!
De hogs am in de gyarden!
Whah's dat no 'count niggah, I'd lak to know?"

A double row of hollyhocks aligns to form an alley,
Down-dipping from the door steps to the dust-disheveled road;
Below the hay-sweet meadow patch spreads widening down the valley,
And on its sward the harvesters are winnowing up a load.
For half an hour beside the bars the cows have been neglected,
The pail is hanging upside down upon the picket fence,
The voice calling from the hut is sadly disrespected,
And yet the tones are growing louder, longer, more intense:
"Sarah Ellen! Oh, Sarah Ellen!
De hogs am in de gyarden!
Whah's dat no 'count niggah, I'd lak to know?"

Higher up the saffron sky the sun is slowly steaming,
The thrush trills gayly from a tree far down upon the creek;
The honeysuckle avenues with insect life are teeming,
And from the cups the humming birds their morning nectar seek.
Far down the sun-besprinkled road beyond the greening pasture
Astride a bag of corn the boy is riding toward the mill,
And still the lovers bill and coo, unmindful of disaster,
And still the voice is calling with an energetic will:
"Sarah Ellen! Oh, Sarah Ellen!
De hogs am in de gyarden!
Whah's dat no 'count niggah, I'd lak to know?"

NEWS OF THE OLD WORLD

A Member of the Council at Bombay and Other Indian Agitators Arrested.

OLD ENEMY OF BRITISH RULE.

Garrison at Fort Chakdara to be Strengthened—An Outbreak of Republicans Feared in Portugal—Death of Chief Mashingombi.

LONDON, July 28.—A dispatch from Bombay says that Gangadhar Tilak, a native member of the Legislative Council, was arrested last evening on the charge of inciting the natives to disaffection. He was formally arraigned in the Bombay police court this morning, after which the hearing was adjourned. Gangadhar Tilak offered bail, but the Magistrate refused to accept it. During the arraignment there was the greatest excitement among the natives in the courtroom and outside the building.

Tilak has for a long time agitated indiscriminately against the British rule. Of late he has been more than usually virulent. He is a man of talent, a thorough fanatic, opposed to European ideas and innovations, and he has been a leader in the recent outbreaks against the sanitary regulations. He was recently elected a member of the Bombay Council, but his confirmation by Lord Sandhurst, the Governor, has been severely criticised.

Eshoo Madow Bal, a partner of Gangadhar Tilak in publishing the newspaper Kesari, also has been arrested, and a quantity of incriminating documents seized, together with an issue of the paper. Eshoo will be put on trial with Tilak.

At Poona two well-known agitators, Sidar Balwantrao Natu and his brother Huropant Ramchunder Natu, have been arrested on charges of disloyalty. A number of houses have been searched with the result that the police have found arms concealed, though the owners have departed for parts unknown.

The two Natus were arrested at sunrise and escorted outside the limits of the Poona Collectorate by a formidable body of mounted police. All their property has been attached. The family is old and wealthy, and it has been implicated in many Brahmin fanatical movements.

It is alleged that the brothers Natu led the mob which desecrated the Mohammedan mosque at Daru Wallaha. Two men were killed in the riot, and the younger Natu was tried for murder, but acquitted.

MORE TROOPS FOR THE CHITRAL.

Tribesmen Block the Road Between Mardan and Malakand.

LONDON, July 28.—A dispatch from Simla this morning says that the Government is taking all steps necessary to cope with the emergency in the Chitral. Although Fort Chakdara, now cut off, occupies an isolated position, it is believed that with two companies of the Thirty-first Punjab Infantry and two guns the garrison can hold its own.

The road between Mardan and Malakand is blocked with hostile tribesmen, who have cut the telegraph wires. Three squadrons of Bengal lancers and the Second Punjab Infantry Regiment have started for Mardan. The Seventh Mountain Battery is on the way to Malakand, and the West Kent Regiment is held in readiness at Peshawar.

The Simla dispatch also says that Capt. Holland of the Twenty-fourth Punjab Infantry was among those wounded seriously during Monday night's attack on Camp Malakand.

MINISTER MERRY NON GRATA.

Greater Republic of Central America Will Not Receive Him.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, July 28.—The Diet of the Greater Republic of Central America has declared Mr. W. L. Merry, who was recently appointed United States Minister to Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and Salvador, persona non grata.

LI HUNG CHANG'S RIVAL DEAD.

He Was Li Hung Tsao Grand Councillor of the Empire.

LONDON, July 29.—The Times's Pekin correspondent says that Li Hung Tsao, Grand Councilor and member of the Tsungli Yamen, is dead. He was a believer in a strong anti-foreign policy, and was the chief opponent of Li Hung Chang, who will probably be promoted.

STEPHEN GIRARD'S HEIRS.

They Have Been Found, and, It Is Reported, Will Sue for His Property.

LONDON, July 29.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail in Paris says that all the surviving heirs of Stephen Girard, a naturalized American citizen, who died in 1831, leaving large fortunes to Philadelphia, New Orleans, and other American cities, have now been discovered, and the rightful heirs will soon be in a position to take steps to secure the restitution of the property.

FISHERY RIGHTS GIVEN AWAY.

Whiteway Says Newfoundland Is Suffering from British Stupidity.

LONDON, July 28.—The Corporation of Totnes, Devonshire, has conferred upon Sir William Whiteway, Premier of Newfoundland, the freedom of the borough. In acknowledging the compliment, Sir William Whiteway said: "Newfoundland is suffering from the stupidity of British diplomatists in giving away fishery rights won by the sword."

NOT ANDREE'S BALLOON.

Nansen Does Not Think Capt. Lehman Saw It Floating.

CHRISTIANIA, July 28.—Dr. Nansen, referring to the letter from Capt. Lehman of the Dutch steamer Dordrecht, who says that on June 17 he saw a curious object, resembling a balloon, floating in the White Sea, declares that it would be impossible for Andrée's balloon to have reached the White Sea so soon after the ascent.

MARQUIS ITO'S OPINION.

Thinks Russia Will Never Get Ahead of England in Asia.

VIENNA, July 28.—The Neue Freie Presse publishes the report of an interview with the Marquis Ito, formerly Prime Minister of Japan, in which the Marquis scouts the idea that Russia will ever get ahead of Great Britain in Asia.

So far as Japan is concerned, the Marquis said, the trade of other nations is of secondary importance as compared with the trade of England.

EARTHQUAKE IN WEST INDIES.

Antigua, St. Kitt's, and Guadeloupe Feel a Severe Shock.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 28.—The Islands of Antigua, St. Kitt's, and Guadeloupe of the Leeward group experienced a severe shock of earthquake at noon to-day.

SHOCK IN THE ARNO VALLEY.

Many Buildings Wrecked and a Number of Persons Injured.

LONDON, July 29.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Leghorn says a severe shock of earthquake was felt yesterday (Wednesday) at Pontedera and other places in the Arno Valley. Many buildings were wrecked, and a large number of persons are reported to have been injured.

Storm in the Mediterranean.

PARIS, July 28.—A dispatch from Marseilles says that a violent storm set in early yesterday and has been raging ever since. The seas run mountain high, and all the mail steamers are overdue. Many vessels are seeking shelter in the south coast ports. All work in the harbor is suspended, but thus far no casualties have been reported.

CRISIS AT HAND IN PORTUGAL.

Troops Patrolling Lisbon and Other Cities to Prevent a Republican Uprising.

MADRID, July 28.—A special dispatch from Oporto, Portugal, says that the political situation, already grave, has been aggravated by the strong measures taken by the Government to intimidate the Republicans and to force them to give effect to its financial proposals. The Ministerial organs warn the Republicans that they will be "rigorously dealt with."

These newspapers declare that "Republicans cannot be permitted to provoke agitation and disturb the public mind." The Opposition newspapers vigorously condemn the Government policy of suppressing public meetings, and denounce it "as contrary to law."

At Lisbon and other large towns the Government is taking special precautions owing to the reports that the Republicans intend to provoke disturbances. Troops are patrolling Lisbon, where reinforcements are arriving, and the local commandant has so stationed his staff as to meet all eventualities.

According to this dispatch, the King had a long conference on Saturday with the Premier, Senhor Hintze Ribeiro, after which the Cabinet had a meeting and decided to take whatever measures were "necessary for the preservation of order."

Reports are current of the impending prosecution and dismissal from the army of a number of officers, among whom are several Generals.

SHOT A PRISONER DEAD.

German Fusilier Kills a Man in Dantzig Who Tries to Escape.

DANTZIG, July 28.—Great indignation has been excited among the people here by the action of a fusilier in charge of a patrol escorting a number of prisoners through a crowded market place, who shot dead one of the prisoners who attempted to escape.

G. H. WILLIAMSON'S HEIRS.

Ohioan Makes His Children by a Frenchwoman His Legatees.

PARIS, July 28.—It is now stated that George Henry Williamson, the wealthy American who died here recently, after a residence of a quarter of a century in France, belonged originally in Cincinnati, Ohio.

By his will he left his entire fortune to his two daughters by a Frenchwoman named Marie Grandchamps. The French courts having dismissed the claim of the French claimants, the mother of the two girls, who declares that Williamson was a citizen of Ohio, proposes to return to that State as soon as her health will permit. She says her daughters are legitimate children.

KING LEOPOLD ATTACKED.

Socialist Deputy Censured by the Chamber for His Remark.

BRUSSELS, July 28.—There was a lively scene in the Chamber of Representatives today during the debate on the reorganization of the Civil Guard.

When the clause which provides for the oath of obedience to the King was reached Deputy Demblom, the Socialist, protested, and began to make a violent personal attack upon King Leopold, who, he said, had compromised himself by playing at being a German Admiral during a recent visit to Kiel.

A prolonged uproar ensued. Demblom was twice called to order, but persisted in attacking the King. The President of the Chamber then called for a vote of censure upon the offending Deputy, which was passed by a vote of 74 against 17.

CHIEF MASHINGOMBI SLAIN.

Several Hundred of His Followers Captured by the British.

LONDON, July 28.—The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has received a dispatch from her Majesty's High Commissioner at the Cape, stating that in the fighting at Fort Martin, near Hartley, South Africa, on Saturday, the noted chief Mashingombi was slain, and between 400 and 500 of his followers were taken prisoners.

The Government forces occupied all the positions at Marlie's Kraal, where they captured more than 100 prisoners.

A dispatch from Fort Salisbury says that the British forces took the natives completely by surprise. When a charge was made upon the stockades the natives fled to their caves, in which they were afterwards captured, Mashingombi's main cave being destroyed with dynamite. Mashingombi was wounded during the attack, and died soon after being taken prisoner.

Two bullets made of solid gold were found after the fight.

AFFAIRS OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

Premier Whiteway's Conferences with Secretary Chamberlain.

LONDON, July 29.—The Post this morning prints a special article in which it says that at the conference between Sir William V. Whiteway, Premier of Newfoundland, and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, excluding the French shore question, which is in abeyance, it is believed that three important matters were discussed: First, the ratification of the Bond-Blaine convention; second, the withholding of the imperial assent to the act to amend the election act of 1885, and, third, the question of imperial and colonial subsidies to the Messrs. Allan for carrying the mails.

In regard to the first it is believed that before long the Government will ratify the convention. As to the second, it is believed that the bill will be submitted to the law officers of the crown without delay, and will probably be sanctioned; and regarding the third, it is understood that the subsidies will be reduced to half of the amounts formerly paid.

Society Notes.

The engagement of Miss Adelaide A. Close, daughter of Mrs. David Close, to Dr. William Norris Hubbard of 17 East Thirty-eighth Street, is announced.

Emil L. Boas, manager of the Hamburg-American Line, leaves for Europe to-day. He will meet his family in Germany, witness the Wagner festival in Baireuth, and proceed to the Tyrol for his Summer vacation.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

LONDON, July 29.—The Daily News says that Consul Thayer, who recently died at Trieste, left the final volume of his biography of Beethoven unfinished.

LIMA, via Galveston, Texas, July 28.—Congress did not begin its session to-day owing to the absence of a quorum. Deputy Durand and his supporters were stoned by the mob as they left the chamber.

LONDON, July 28.—Last evening, at a special mission service, held in the Church of St. Saviour, Southwark, Bishop Whipple delivered a notable discourse on mission work among the American Indians. No fewer than 100 Bishops attended the service.

CHICAGO MAN CLAIMS A FOUL.

Detective Cowdrey Ran into While Racing in This City.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Detective Cowdrey, who returned from the cycle race in New York last night, charges that he was fouled in the race. He says he was looked on as a "ringer," and his friends told him there was a conspiracy to foul him.

He was allowed to compete, but on the third lap of the final race one of the New York riders deliberately ran his wheel against that of Cowdrey, shattering its spokes, and the Chicago officer had a fall. He said that Fireman Gilmore of Chicago had to have police protection to get away from the Manhattan Clubhouse, because he won three events, and the New York men declared he was a professional.

Suicide of a Brooklyn Druggist.

L. C. Wedel, sixty-three years of age, a druggist, of 1,030 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, shot himself in the head in his apartments yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, and died within a few minutes. His wife died ten years ago. Since that time he has been an invalid. He lived with his daughter, Lizzie, and his nephew, the latter having charge of his uncle's drug store.

TO FIGHT THE NEW TARIFF

Importers Request ex-Appraiser Bunn to Take Up Case—Protest to be Submitted.

HALF A MILLION INVOLVED

Claimed That New Statute Could Not Be Made Retroactive for Even One Day—Senate Committee's Action Indicated Intent of Lawmakers.

A number of importers whose goods from abroad were entered at the Custom House last Saturday propose to contest the official ruling that all importations arriving subsequent to midnight of Friday are subject to the duties imposed by the new Tariff bill. It has been estimated that at this port alone four or five hundred thousand dollars are involved in the final interpretation of the enacting clause of the new law.

Former United States Appraiser Walter H. Bunn has been requested by interested importers to take up this question in opposition to the ruling of the Collector and he will probably submit a protest to the Board of General Appraisers. Mr. Bunn explained his position yesterday: "I am strongly convinced," he said, "that, although the general principle may be affirmed that the law takes no notice of parts of a day, the new tariff law did not become operative until after the business day of Saturday. The bill reads, 'on and after the passage of this act, unless otherwise specially provided for in this act, there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon all articles imported from foreign countries,' &c.

"This bill did not become a law until about four minutes after 4 o'clock last Saturday, at which time the official day of the New York Custom House had closed. Ordinarily the Custom House at this port closes at 1 o'clock P. M. on Saturdays. If there was a belief in the minds of the Treasury authorities at Washington that the new law was retroactive, why were special orders issued that the Custom House here should be kept open until 4 o'clock last Saturday? That order was a special provision of the Secretary of the Treasury.

"I feel satisfied that the courts will hold that this statute can not be made retroactive for one day, any more than it could have been made retroactive to the date originally fixed by the House, but which was stricken out by the Senate committee, acting in accordance with public sentiment relative thereto.' This action of the Senate committee certainly indicates the intent of the lawmakers.

"I see that Deputy Collector Couch, for whose ability and judgment I have the highest respect, holds that under the enacting clause in Section 33 of the Tariff bill, all goods imported on Saturday must pay the new duties. Now, you will observe that the language of Section 33 is in part as follows: 'That on and after the day when this act shall go into effect, all goods, wares, and merchandise previously imported, for which no entry has been made * * * shall be subjected to no other duty upon the entry or the withdrawl thereof than if the same were imported after that day.'

"I seems to me that the language of this section clearly shows the Deputy Collector's ruling to be wrong. It says, 'all goods for which no entry has been made.' The importers whom I have been asked to represent did make their entries on Saturday before the close of the Custom House, and in their behalf I contend that the new law, not being retroactive, does not apply to their importations. This matter will be presented first on protest to the Board of General Appraisers, but it must eventually reach the United States Circuit Court for a definite and final adjudication. It is so important a question that either the importers or the Government will want to have it determined by the court."

When asked whether a similar point had ever been raised in the execution of the customs laws, Mr. Bunn replied that he had not looked up the facts thoroughly, but he was under the impression that no case involving the imposing of customs duties had ever before come up in the present form. The points to be determined are practically new.

WOMEN ARRESTED IN CHICAGO.

"Mme. Cicotte and Niece" Taken into Custody at the Auditorium.

CHICAGO, July 28.—At the instance of the Auditorium Hotel, officers served a warrant on two women who have lived there since last March, registering as "Mme. Cicotte and niece." It is said that House Detective Williams received word that they were blackmailers. The women fought the officers making the arrest and tore the warrant in two.

At the station they gave their names as Mrs. Mary C. Cicotte and Mrs. Martha Alth. They said the Mayor and Chief of Police knew them, but they did not know the Mayor's name. A horseman named Martin told the police he knew their record. They denied knowing him, but Mrs. Cicotte afterward said Martin was keeping her from her husband. The police say the elder woman's name is Wilson. The other woman, who is her daughter, goes by different names. They assert the woman met Martin and P. J. Burroughs in Los Angeles in 1894 and afterward asked Burroughs to settle for breach of promise. Burroughs, who is here, says they asked for $50,000, and threatened to shoot him if he did not settle. They have twice complained of having been robbed—once at the Auditorium of $1,000 and once in a department store.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Hard—Hills.

The wedding of Miss Fannie B. Hills, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Hills, to Sherwood Melville Hard, son of George M. Hard, President of the Chatham National Bank, was celebrated yesterday at the bride's home, 129 West Eighty-first Street, without bridesmaids or ushers. Miss Ethel Crane was maid of honor and John Mairs was best man.

The ceremony took place in the parlor, where a temporary chancel was inclosed by a rope of flowers. The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, officiated. The bride was dressed in a gown of white satin, trimmed with point duchesse lace and carried lilies of the valley. She wore a diamond and sapphire brooch, the gift of the bridegroom. The maid of honor had on a gown of yellow organdié and carried yellow roses. The music, from "Lohengrin," was played by a string orchestra.

Following the ceremony, relatives and guests to the number of seventy-five sat down to an elaborate wedding breakfast. The bridal couple left early in the afternoon for a trip through Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. On their return they will reside in the city, where Mr. Hard is an insurance broker.

Brockway—Orr.

Miss Eva R. Orr was married Tuesday at noon to Horace A. Brockway, Jr. The bride is the daughter of Albert W. Orr, the newspaper writer and correspondent, and the bridegroom is the son of the proprietor of the Ashland House. The ceremony was performed at the home of Mr. Orr by the Rev. C. H. Colton of St. Stephen's Church. The wedding was very quiet, only members of the family being present. After a breakfast served by Moretti, the bridal couple took the Fall River steamer for Boston. They will spend several weeks at Beach Bluff, on the Massachusetts coast. A reception will be given to them by the bride's father on their return. They will make this city their home.

Gorodon—Lynch.

Arthur L. Gordon of Sing Sing and Miss Alice V. P. Lynch, daughter of William H. Lynch of Mott Haven, were married yesterday, the ceremony taking place in St. Paul's Reformed Church, Mott Haven, Miss Alevia Lynch, a sister of the bride, was the bridesmaid, and James T. Gorton of Yonkers, a cousin of the bridegroom, was the best man. Frank Robinson, Charles Collyer, Franklyn Lynch, and William MacIntosh, all of Mott Haven, were the ushers.

Stephen Ville Took Oxalic Acid.

It was revealed by an autopsy yesterday that Stephen Ville, who was found dead in Cedar Grove Cemetery, near Flushing, on Tuesday, died from a dose of oxalic acid. His wife committed suicide in the same way last December.

VAUDEVILLE SYNDICATE WAR.

Gustav Walter Gives Up the American Theatre and May Be Sued for Its Rent.

The vaudeville syndicate is now an accomplished fact, and the organization, which is stronger than the so-called theatrical trust, will in future control all foreign and home variety attractions for the entire country. The forming of the combination was accomplished yesterday by Alfred E. Aarons, manager of Koster & Bial's, who entered into an agreement with John D. Hopkins and George Castle, managing directors of the Hopkins Western Circuit of vaudeville theatres, who will in future use Koster and Bial's music hall, for which Mr. Aarons engages all foreign attractions, as the inlet for European and other novelties.

This arrangement has compelled Gustav Walter of San Francisco to relinquish the American Theatre, which he intended before he joined the Hopkins Trust as the chief house for his transcontinental vaudeville circuit, which he intended to run in opposition to the trust. Mr. Aarons did not like the idea of having an opposition house introducing foreign novelties and sending them over a long circuit, and wisely realizing that Mr. Walter could procure foreign attractions under such conditions more favorably than he could, he made a hurried journey to Chicago and signed a contract with Mr. Hopkins to send all attractions engaged for Koster and Bial's over their circuit. This deal was made known to Mr. Walter, who realized the situation sufficiently to join the syndicate himself and agree to use all their bookings for his circuit west of Missouri.

The syndicate, with the exception of Hopkins's Duquesne Theatre, Pittsburg, which has been placed under the control of the Klaw and Erlanger-Hayman-Frohman combination, controls the following houses: Chicago Opera House, Olympic Theatre, Haymarket Theatre, Masonic Temple, and Hopkins's Theatre in Chicago, Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati; Hopkins's Grand and Forest Park Highlands, in St. Louis, Mo.; Alhambra Theatre, Milwaukee, and the Orpheum circuit, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Portland.

The sudden action of Mr. Walter in relinquishing the American Theatre and joining the vaudeville syndicate will probably lead to legal complications in case he endeavors to evade the terms of his contract with Receiver Andrew A. McCormick to lease the theatre. This contract was signed by Mr. Walter about a month ago, when he was anxious to secure a New York house for the introduction of foreign attractions for his circuit. Mr. McCormick obtained an order from the court sanctioning the terms for a five years' lease. This lease was signed by Mr. Walter's local representative.

Mr. McCormick received a cablegram from Mr. Walter a few days ago indicating that he was no longer in need of the American Theatre, and to lease it to some one else. "I immediately notified Mr. Walter's lawyers," said Mr. McCormick, yesterday, "that the lease must be signed by Aug. 1 or I should consider the deal off and hold them for all rent and other charges until another tenant could be secured.

"I shall certainly hold Mr. Walter to his contract, as it is now the worst time in the year to negotiate a satisfactory lease of a theatre."

DAMP ALSO AT PEEKSKILL.

Batteries in the State Camp Are Struggling in the Mud.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 28.—It was raining this morning when the members of the batteries were called on for their duties. It rained all morning, all afternoon, and is still at it to-night. Because of the rain the tournament which was set down for to-day had to be postponed.

Gen. Carroll will be here to-morrow to review the batteries.

The batteries went through the usual drills to-day, the first in the morning and the second in the afternoon. A volley from the guns of the First Battery this morning was directed toward the White House and blew in a lot of windows and startled those in the building at the time and gave the officers in Luxury Row a start. The Flanagan trophy will be shot for on Friday. The Sixth Battery, which won last year, has declined to compete this year.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Richard Mansfield has bought a new American play entitled "Nellie Moray," by Louis Durnay, a member of the Faculty of Washington University, St. Louis. It will be produced this season.

There is evidently a dearth of leading actors. Charles Frohman on Tuesday sent to a well-known theatrical agent for a list of leading men, and when he received the list it contained four names only.

The open-air performance of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," with the original music composed for the play by Mendelssohn, will be given for the benefit of the Abigail Free School to-morrow night at Olympic Bicycle Park, Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street.

Weber and Field's Music Hall will open its season Sept. 2 with a new burlesque entitled "Just for Fun," by Kenneth Lee and John Stromberg. The company will include Weber and Fields, Sam Bernard, John Kelly, Josephine Allen, Peter F. Dailey, and others. The music hall has been entirely refurnished and altered.

Clarence L. Graff, manager of the Damrosch Opera Company, has been asked to give a series of private musicales in Philadelphia at the Akron Club on Monday mornings during the opera season. It is the intention of Mr. Graff to have the leading artists of the Damrosch company and other prominent Instrumentalists that may be available appear.

The managers of fourteen stock companies throughout the country have held several meetings in this city during the last week and have formed an association for the interchange of plays. This means that a number of plays that could not otherwise be got will be released, and authors will have a chance to see their pieces produced with good royalties paid them for seasons of fourteen weeks at theatres in this city, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Columbus, Ohio; St. Paul, Chicago, Denver, Salt Lake City, and the Pacific coast.

Compressed-Air Motors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly advise me whether there is at present, or has been, any railroad or steamboat propelled by compressed air, either in this country or in Europe, and if so, where and when, and is it a costly or cheap motive power?

ORVILLE D. LOVELL.

Osterville, Mass., July 19, 1897.

Compressed-air motors are in service for street railways at Nantes, Versailles, Lyons, and Paris, France, and at Berne, Switzerland. Paris is about to extend this system of hauling. In New York, two compressed-air motors have been on test since Aug. 3, 1896, in East and West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street for the Fort Lee and East River service. They have, it is claimed, done excellent service on an economical basis. Early next month "Air Locomotive 400" is to be tested on the tracks of the Manhattan Railway Company. A boat is propelled by compressed air at Chicago. C. P. Willard of 13 and 15 North Canal Street, Chicago, will tell of its doings and economies. Application to the American Air Power Company, 160 Broadway, New York, will secure all the literature and information pertaining to compressed-air motors.

The Case of Painter Schilling.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The sad story of Frank Schilling, the non-union painter, in Saturday's issue of your paper appeals strongly to all. It would seem that those of the working class who so loudly denounce the "monopoly of capital" have in their "monopoly of labor" a more dangerous element, since it is capable of causing ruin and death to those of their fellow-workmen who are unable to fulfill its claims. I inclose $5, as a trifle to help the man.

ONTEORA.

The $5 inclosed in the letter from "Onteora," for the benefit of Schilling has been forwarded to him. The receipt of a similar sum for the same object from "A. B." was acknowledged on Sunday, on page 4, bottom of fifth column, under the heading of "Aid for a Starving Family."

No "Room 13" in This Ship.

In deference to the superstition of many travelers the number 13 has not been used in the numbering of the staterooms of the recently completed Princess Anne of the Old Dominion Line. The Princess Anne will be placed on her route between this city and Norfolk to-day. A reception was given on board yesterday, and many steamship men inspected the new boat.

SARATOGA'S FLORAL FETE

Selection of the Merry Little Maidens for the Realm of the Roses Dance.

ALL TO PERSONIFY NATURE

A Crowd of Gossipy Mites at the United States Hotel—Not Beauty, but the Ability to Dance, the Open Sesame.

SARATOGA, July 28.—It is cold here; outside doors are kept closed, and wraps are in demand; but, in spite of the weather, there was a lively meeting of the inhabitants of the Realms of the Rose in the United States Hotel ballroom this morning.

There were roses, green leaves, bees, butterflies, humming birds, and palms of the most unusual varieties—it was a selection bee, and M. S. Frothingham, who has for many years taught pretty Saratogians in Summer and New Yorkers in Winter their A, B, Cs and classics of dancing, was choosing from among a host of big and little maidens those who are to take part in his dance, the Realm of the Roses, in the big Saratoga Floral Fête on Sept. 7.

It is the biggest kind of fun for the children, and they come in great numbers, children from the cottages, little witches from the street; even little colored children are anxious to take part in the dance.

There are to be 130 children with some understudies and there is a chance for many of the little ones, but the open sesame is the ability to dance. A large proportion of those who come have taken part in the dances from year to year, and they indulge in reminiscences and criticise the dancers as the work of selection goes on, as it does, with remarkable rapidity. The children nearly fill the first row of chairs around the big ballroom.

Choosing the Children.

"Now, children," says Mr. Frothingham, "I must have dancers who know the polka, the waltz, and the two-step. I haven't time to teach you those things, and if I do not choose you it is for that reason; it is not because you are tall or short, blonde or brunette.

"There is another thing. There will be only four humming birds. You would all like to be humming birds, but I must have children who are very light on their feet, and I cannot have but four anyway, so you see a great many of you will be disappointed.

"Now, all those whom I have selected to be leaves stand up."

It is a funny little forest of Autumn leaves of remarkable colors, all sizes, and all ages which forms a line around the room.

"Now, all polka," continues Mr. Frothingham. "Nellie," to the young woman at the piano, "a polka. Ready! Start!"

"Te tum, tum, tum," goes the piano, and the line starts and goes bobbing around the room—little pig-tails, curls, and skirts flying.

One poor little pig-tail, a dot in a white gown, is bobbing all the time. She knows the polka, that is evident, but her "slide and slide, hop," are always at variance with the "te tum, tum, tum" of the piano.

It is a selection of the sheep from the goats, and the one goes to the right side and the other to the left.

"Te tum, tum, tum," the piano goes, and Mr. Frothingham keeps up a running accompaniment of words:

Not a Highland Fling Wanted.

"You two little girls are all right, you may go and sit down. No; keep your feet on the floor. How do you think I would look frisking around with my toes in the air? I want a polka, not a highland fling. That little girl with light hair may sit down. You four are all right. You eight try it alone. The rest of you may sit down on the other side."

Poor despondent little goats who have to sit on the other side! But they have another chance later, and little bobbing pigtails is so little that she someway gets in with the sheep without being noticed.

"Now, little girl, you try the polka alone," Mr. Frothingham goes on.

"My, wouldn't I be scared if that was me," says the little girl who passed all right. "My sister taught me to dance, and I practice at home. I've been in all the fêtes."

"I ain't never been in it before," said the pretty little girl with curled eyelashes, who was also on the right side. "I only knowed the two-step and the march. I didn't know the polka, but I kept a good eye on them when they danced, and now I can do it good."

An Enfant Critic.

"I don't know why they all wear their best dresses here," said the little veteran of fêtes. "That girl over there in plaid has on her best dress. This isn't mine; I'd be sorry for it if it was."

"Nor this ain't mine," said the little girl with curled eyelashes, who had learned the polka, "mine's white."

"Do you see that girl over there?" continued the first little speaker. "You see her hair's black; well, it used to be light, and she had dreadful freckles. She makes up just awful now. A lady who lives next house to us told my mama, and she told me."

"I'd just love to have curly black hair. I was going to have some dancing shoes, but my mama couldn't get them because she sprained her ankle. She was going out to the Geyser on her wheel, and she had forgotten all about the track, and she heard the double-decker coming and just forgot all about the speed of her wheel and jumped off and stepped on a rolling stone. I'm—"

"All those I have selected for roses stand up," called Mr. Frothingham. "A waltz, Nellie."

She'd Like to be a Butterfly.

"Tra, la, la, la," trilled the piano.

"I'd just like to be a butterfly," continued the little girl in the line of green leaves. "You don't wear anything but tights when you are a butterfly and a little tight waist and gauze wings."

"Well, I'm glad I'm going to be a leaf," said the other inhabitant of the Realm of the Roses, contentedly.

"Oh, it was just awful last year," continued the discontented leaf. "The girl who was my partner and who was a snowflake, the same as me, had a great hole in the back of her stocking. There was a needle and thread in the dressing room, too. My mama said she disgraced me."

"Tra, la, la, la," the piano went on for the waltz, and then "tum, tum, te tum, tum, tum," for the polka, and the would-be inhabitants of the Realm of the Roses danced themselves into or out of a chance for the coveted honor.

The Costumes for the Dance.

The costumes for the dance this year are to be very effective. They are all of Mr. Frothingham's own designs. He has gone into natural history, and the student will be able to recognize Brazilian butterflies, rare moths, and various kinds of the brilliant insects.

And, notwithstanding the remark of the little green leaf, the butterflies are not to be only in tights. They will wear long stockings and trunks, with tarlatan skirts and gorgeous tinsel wings, which will extend from the shoulder-blades to the fingers of the little dancers, and wave in a lifelike manner. The wings, with all their spots in color, will be accurately copied from real insects, and outlines of tinsel will help the effect. All twelve sets of wings will be different. Each little butterfly will wear a skullcap of black, with big eyes and feelers.

The humming birds will have brilliant spangled bodies of cloth, having a feather effect, and headpieces with jeweled plumes. The leaves will be in green tarlon, a big green leaf outlined in silver being at the front and back of the body, very large leaves in the hand, and more leaves on the shoulder and heads.

Dress of the Bumble Bees.

The quaint little bumble bees will have bumble bee bodies striped with gold. The few boys who take part represent palms. The roses will be the flowers par excellence. The flowers, leaves, and insects all will have solo dances.

For the perfection of the costumes, Mr. Frothingham will have a sewing bee all by himself soon. He not only designs the costumes, but cuts them from the measurements of the children which he takes, and from his ideas of what the designs should be. He "cuts them out of his own head," as a woman would say.

Then when his sewing bee is really in progress, he goes into his professional sanctum and there, where he has a sewing machine, he not only cuts but makes a model for each costume.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William Cookson Carpenter.

Funeral services over the body of William Cookson Carpenter, who died Tuesday morning, will be held this evening at his late residence, 119 Charles Street.

Mr. Carpenter was the oldest practicing attorney in the State of New York. Up to a few weeks before his death he still transacted business, and was frequently consulted upon important legal matters, despite his advanced age. He was in his ninety-fifth year when he died. His career was unusual. Born of American parents in St. Andrews, Canada, June 30, 1803, he was soon afterward taken to a small town on the coast of Maine, and there passed his childhood. He was apprenticed to a carpenter, and plied his trade in the little seaport until his twenty-third year, when he went to New York to make his living.

It was a mere piece of good fortune that he ever reached New York at all. His inability to come to an agreement as to the passage money on a schooner saved his life. The vessel on which he intended to leave for New York started without him and was never heard from again. The young carpenter finally secured passage for Philadelphia, whence he made his way to Perth Amboy by stage, and thence by boat to New York.

For some time after his arrival in this city he still plied his trade. He took an interest in politics, and was subsequently elected constable of the Eighth Ward. During his term of office he commenced the study of law, and more than sixty years ago was admitted to practice. He continued in that profession ever afterward. For many years Mr. Carpenter was an active politician in the Eighth and Ninth Wards. He was a Democrat until the commencement of the civil war, when he changed his political views and became an ardent Republican.

Though public office was offered to him many times, he refused to accept it, preferring to practice law. In 1882, although already an old man, he was nominated for a Civil Justiceship, but declined. Mr. Carpenter cast his first vote for President Andrew Jackson and his last for Gov. Morton.

At the age of twenty-one Mr. Carpenter married Miss Ruth Mabee of Eastport, Me., who died in 1870. He is survived by three children—Thomas H. B. Carpenter of Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.; Mrs. J. Howell of Chester, N. J., and Miss Helena Carpenter.

Judge William L. Dayton.

Judge William Lewis Dayton of the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals died in Trenton at noon yesterday from the effects of a stroke of paralysis received in his office early in the forenoon. Immediately after the stroke the Judge was taken to the Mercer Hospital, where he died. Yesterday morning, in his usual good health, Judge Dayton left Bay Head, where, with Mrs. Dayton, he had been spending the Summer.

William Lewis Dayton was born in Trenton in 1839, and he was the son of a distinguished father. The elder Dayton was a United States Senator, Judge of the New Jersey Supreme Court, the Republican candidate for Vice President in 1856, and United States Minister to France under President Lincoln. The subject of this sketch was graduated at Princeton in 1858, and soon thereafter began the study of law in his father's office. He accompanied his father to Paris in 1861, and was the Assistant Secretary of the United States Legation there until the Summer of 1865. Returning to Trenton, he resumed the study of law with ex-Gov. Peter D. Vroom. Young Dayton was admitted to the bar as a counselor in 1869, having previously been admitted as an attorney. He was elected President of the Trenton Common Council in 1879, and held that office for three years. Subsequently he served two terms as City Solicitor.

President Arthur appointed Mr. Dayton as Minister to the Netherlands in 1882, and he remained at The Hague nearly three years. In 1896 he was appointed Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals for a full term of six years by Gov. Griggs. Judge Dayton was President of the Board of Directors of the Mercer Hospital, Director and counsel of the Trenton Banking Company, and Manager of the Trenton Savings Fund Society.

William E. Valentine.

William E. Valentine, a newspaper man known in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, died yesterday morning in the Octagon Hotel at Oyster Bay, L. I. Death was due to an abscess on the brain. Mr. Valentine was born in Dublin thirty-five years ago. He was educated for the priesthood, but gave up his studies before his course was completed, came to this country, and in 1882 went to Kansas. He settled in one of the rapidly growing towns of that State, and was elected its Mayor. He became prosperous, but after the boom died out he lost his money, and was forced to drive a street car for a living in a near-by town.

Subsequently he secured a place on a Western paper, and before coming to New York worked on several papers in Chicago. Mr. Valentine's talents were varied. He claimed to be the author of "Casey at the Bat," and was at different times connected with "The Black Hussar" and "Shamus" O'Brien Opera Companies. He was a singer of considerable ability. Mr. Valentine's sister is Mother Superior of a convent in Dublin. For a few months preceding his death Mr. Valentine had been manager of the Octagon Hotel at Oyster Bay.

William Henry Talcott.

William Henry Talcott, one of the oldest employes of the H. B. Claflin Company, died yesterday morning at Pittsfield, Mass., after a lingering illness. Mr. Talcott was born near Pittsfield sixty-three years ago, and came of a prominent Massachusetts family. When quite young he was apprenticed with the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co., in whose employ he remained for several years. He then secured a position with the old firm of H. B. Claflin & Co. in the capacity of salesman in the silk department. Energy and ability soon gained him promotion, and he was made buyer and manager of the department, a position he filled creditably for over twenty years. In 1894 failing health compelled him to resign his situation, and he went to his old home to recuperate.

Upon his recovery he again engaged with the H. B. Claflin Company as salesman in the dress goods department, and remained there until a short time ago, when his fatal illness set in.

He leaves a wife and a large family of children.

Mrs. S. Sophia Clinch.

Mrs. S. Sophia Clinch, widow of Frederick Clinch, died yesterday, at the age of seventy-seven years, at Belmont, N. J., where she was on a visit. She was a direct descendant of the De Mills, one of Albany's oldest families. Her home was at 62 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, with her daughter, Mrs. William P. Uhler. She leaves six children. Two of her sons are in business in this city—Edward S. Clinch, a lawyer at 115 Broadway, and Alfred B. Clinch, hardware, of Chambers Street. Of the others, one lives at San Francisco, Cal., and the other is studying law.

She resided for seventy years in New York, and was a lifelong member of the Second Collegiate Church of Harlem. She was married in 1840. The funeral will take place this evening at the home of her daughter.

Obituary Notes.

FRANCIS

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

SPENCER TRASK & CO.,
BANKERS,
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Streets, Albany.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

FINANCIAL.

$75,000
Borough of Bethlehem, Pa.
5-30—4 Per Cent. Bonds.

The Finance Committee of the Borough of Bethlehem, Penn., hereby invites bids for the purchase of the whole or any part of the $75,000, ordered by Ordinance No 45, for the purpose of macadamizing streets. Bids will be received by the Treasurer or Finance Committee until 12 o'clock noon, AUG. 2, 1897, when all bids will be opened. Bids are invited for the purchase of any or the whole issue, or for the whole amount, the purchaser to take bonds to be issued as money is needed by said borough; whole amount to be sold previous to SEPT. 1, 1899. Coupon bonds will be issued SEPT. 1, 1897, in denominations of $500 and $1,000, payable in 5 to 30 years. Free of taxes. Interest payable by the Treasurer, semi annually, SEPT. 1 and MARCH 1. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

H. B. JONES, Chairman,
THOS. LAUBACH,
M. K. MUSSELMAN,
Finance Committee.
W. B. MERYS, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
LETTERS OF CREDIT FURNISHED.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks passed through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads, and Corporations.
Separate Department with
Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

OREGON SHORT LINE RAILWAY CO.
First Mortgage 6 % Bonds.

On and after August 2, 1897, coupons maturing August 1, 1897, on Oregon Short Line Railway Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 65 Cedar Street, New York, or at the office of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, 37 Ames Building, Boston.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD,
Acting Treasurer.

CERTIFICATES OF INTEREST
in respect of
UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
Six Per Cent. Gold Collateral Trust Notes.

Thirty dollars, ($30,) being the full amount of Warrant No. 1 from the above described Certificates will be paid on August 1, 1897, upon surrender of said warrant at our office, 23 Wall Street, New York, or at the office of Jacob C. Rogers, 43 State Street, Boston.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Depositaries.

PUBLICATION BY THE GERMANIA BANK OF the City of New York of moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689, of the banking law of 1892 of the State of New York:

F. di Humy, New York	$99.75
S. Loesch, New York	53.32
J. Meyer, New York	81.75
Obermaier & Zapp, New York	62.55
Wm. Steigler, New York	62.01

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
JOHN A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier of the Germania Bank of the City of New York, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief. J. A. MORSCHHAUSER.
Sworn to before me this 27th day of July, 1897.
G. F. KRAPF, 56,
Notary Public, N. Y. City.

C. J. Hudson & Co
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
36 WALL ST.
DEAL IN
Wool Exchange Stock
Also miscellaneous securities not quoted on the New York Stock Exchange.
Private wire to Chicago and St. Louis.

LEHIGH VALLEY
& Philadelphia Securities
DEALT IN BY
E. & C. RANDOLPH,
7 NASSAU ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock markets strong.

Stock Exchange reactionists had yesterday rather a dreary day. They sold more stock short; they indulged in much more prophesying, and the net result of their day's exertions was an advance in every active stock on the list.

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Even Sugar Trust gained a fraction. The pessimistic crowd succeeded in opening the stock with some show of weakness, but the short interest seems there to be becoming unwieldy again, and it is not improbable that there are some exciting experiences ahead for the Sugar Trust bears who have been whipped about a dozen times since the stock began to go up on the disclosure of bonuses prepared for it by Congress.

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The Granger railway shares continue the foremost features of the market, and their movements become more and more, in the conservative Wall Street view, of special significance. Burlington, St. Paul, Rock Island, Northwest, Atchison, Chicago Great Western, and Kansas and Texas are more watched than any other group. In practically every one of them there is buying in large volume, and it is not difficult to trace important transactions to inside quarters.

***

What on this account is of especial consequence is the fact that in every one of the Western and Southwestern properties large increases in earnings are being made. It can, for example, be stated upon authority that the earnings of the Rock Island Company are now increasing at the rate of $65,000 per week, and these increases are only at the beginning of a crop movement which from this time on will prove record-breaking. Burlington and Quincy earnings are on the same advancing scale.

***

For the first time in half a dozen years the practical railway managers of the West are confidently enthusiastic over the traffic outlook. It has been notable in recent years that the average railway manager has been inclined to be pessimistic. He has recognized confronting conditions; he has been too well aware of agricultural unhappiness, of small crops or poverty prices every year to permit him to have much confidence in attending railroad profits.

In 1897, for the first time in nearly a decade, the railroad manager is face to face with conditions which assure not only crowding traffic, but remunerative transportation rates. And the Western railroad manager is become a bull, a believer in good times. Wall Street could not have a more influential helper—a preacher of prosperity who knows what he talks about, and whose past pessimism makes his present confidence all the more significant.

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In the bond market it is noteworthy that many issues are reflecting investment inquiries. Improved crop prospects make a long list of bonds a safe investment where hitherto they have seemed to be mere speculative. Some of the lower priced bonds seem likely to go much above current quotations.

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Government bonds were strong. The fours 1925 advanced ½, and the fives ⅛. There was a sale of $10,000 fives, coupon, at 115.

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In State bonds $5,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 64½.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	2¼	L. E. & Western	1¾
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1⅞	L. E. & West. pf.	2⅝
Am. Sp. Mfg.	½	Louis. & Nash.	1⅞
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1½	Minn. Iron	⅞
Am. Sugar Refs.	¾	Missouri Pacific	⅞
Am. Tobacco	⅝	Northern Pacific	⅝
At., T. & S. F.	⅝	Or. R. & Nav.	2⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1¼	Or. R. & Nav. pf.	3½
Bay State Gas	⅛	Pullman Car	½
Canada Southern	⅝	Rens. & Sar.	1½
Chi., B. & Q.	⅝	St. L. Southw. pf.	½
Chicago Gas	⅝	St. P. & Duluth	1
Chicago Great W.	⅝	St. P. & Omaha	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	Southern R'y pf.	1¼
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	¾	Stand. R. & T.	1¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	U. S. Rubber	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	⅜	Wabash pf.	1½
Illinois Central	½	Western Union	¾
Iowa Central pf.	2		

Stocks Declined.

Consol. Ice	⅞	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	⅞
Consol. Ice pf.	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Long Island	2	Third Avenue	½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

A., T. & S. F. adj.	1½	Peo. & East. 1st	1⅜
Col., H. V. & Tol. 6s	1	Stand. R. & T. inc.	2¼
Col., H. V. & Tol. 6s. 2	1	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	1
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1¼	Wabash 1st	1
M., K. & T. of T. 5s	2¾	Wabash deb. B	1⅜
Mo. Pac. 1st col. 5s	1	Wis. Cen 1st, t. r.	1½
Missouri Pac. 3d	4½		

Bonds Declined.

B. & O. 5s, 1925	2	Rock Isl. deb. 5s	1
Mo., K. & E. 1st	1	St P., M. & M. con. 6s	1
N., C. & St. L. con.	1	Northwest. con. 7s	1
Wilkes. & East. 1st	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1 per cent.

Time money, 1½@2 per cent. for sixty days, 2 per cent. for ninety days, 2½ per cent. for four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $112,002,759; balances, $5,622,211; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $121,260.

Money on call in London, ¼@½ per cent. Discount in the open market, ⅜@⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.87 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.86¼@$4.86½ for sixty-day bills, $4.87½ for demand, $4.87¾ for cable transfers, and $4.85¼@$4.85¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95⅞, and guilders at 40⅝ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted at follows: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—5c discount to par. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½ premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—Par.

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The money market yesterday was again without change. There was but little activity, the demand for funds being even lighter than for the past few days. Call money was dull, 1 per cent. being the unvaried rate. Commercial paper was moderately active. The absence from the market of some of the larger of the usual buyers of mercantile bills is noticeable. The time money department is featureless, the supply continuing undiminished and the demand extremely light.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 55½; Reading, ⅝, to 12½; Atchison, ⅜, to 14⅛; Canadian Pacific, ⅜, to 74; St. Paul, ⅜, to 90½; New York Central, ¼, to 104½, and Erie, ⅛, to 15⅝. Declined—Illinois Central, ¼ to 102¼. Erie first preferred sold at 37¼, and Pennsylvania at 53. British consols were firm at an advance of ⅛, to 112 15-16 for money and 113 for the account. India Council bills were allotted at 1s. 31-32d per rupee.

Paris advices quote rentes at 104f. 80c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 188.20; in Lisbon 47¼, and in Rome at 105.

BULL POOLS AT WORK.

A stalwart bull and a confident believer in coming Wall Street activity is Mr. J. Fletcher Shera of the Stock Exchange house of Townsend & Shera. Mr. Shera expects to see a very much higher level of prices before the year is out, believing that we are to have a bull market for some months to come. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday Mr. Shera said:

"From the way in which the market is acting, I do not expect to see much of a reaction. Monday was the decisive day. The market stood the realizing sales better than even the bulls thought it would. It was to have been expected that when the end of the tariff discussion was finally reached there would be a profit-taking movement in the stock market that would have a more or less depressing effect upon prices. But, although there were plenty of such sales, the market suffered no material set-back.

"The immense buying power continues manifest. There can be no doubt that the greater part of the recent buying—the buying that has put these stocks where they are to-day—has come from the very strongest people. Much of it has been done by men who have paid for their stocks and taken them out of the Street. More of it has been done by powers of the financial world—the men whose operations in the stock market always start the big movements.

"There are in full operation at the present time a number of bull pools made up of men whose names are synonymous with strength and solidity in finance, and I know that in several of these pools the agreements are binding for two years and more. Thoughtful and conservative men such as the members of these syndicates certainly would not engage to tie themselves up in that way unless they were convinced of the safety of such schemes and of the opportunities for profit offered by them.

"Many of these speculative plans have been long contemplated, but held back because of the conditions prevailing in the stock market. Their projectors long ago perfected their arrangements and placed themselves ready to go ahead as soon as the time seemed opportune. Now they have become convinced that the time is ripe. We have already seen many evidences of such plans put into operation—with much success. And there are many more to come.

"This is only one phase of the stock market situation. But it is a very bullish one, for it shows that there is a confidence among the very best men in the financial world, a confidence that is productive of actual and substantial results.

"I believe that we are going to see very much higher prices for all stocks here in Wall Street during the next few months. I do not mean to say that it will be all advance. We will have reactions from time to time in the natural course of things. But the trend will be upward, and very decidedly so. And I believe that we are going to see a very active Summer here in the Street."

TWO DEADLY TARIFFS.

Wall Street bears are much disturbed over new sorrows which they are sure are now about to overtake the Sugar Trust—all on account of the change in the tariff. They have adopted Willett & Gray's Sugar Trade Journal as a text book. Willett & Gray do a sugar brokerage business, and the Sugar Trade Journal is a circular they issue.

Stock market bears say the Sugar Trade Journal is an official Sugar Trust organ. Sugar Trust officials do not quite corroborate this Wall Street bear theory.

The Sugar Trade Journal is very much depressed over the tariff which has just been enacted. Sugar Trust stock, according to the Sugar Trade Journal, ought to go all to pieces, so dreadful are the penalties of the new law.

Cynical Wall Street insists on being amused over Messrs. Willett & Gray's sorrowing fulminations, and some shameless man with a recollection added zest to Wall Street life yesterday by making an exhibit of how similarly doleful Messrs. Willett & Gray and their Sugar Trade Journal were in 1894, when the Wilson Tariff bill was adopted. Here are a few specimens of the ruin and desolation that the Sugar Trade Journal at that time discovered threatening the American Sugar Company—as the shameless man with a recollection gave them yesterday to a Wall Street news agency.

Aug. 2, 1894.—There is no protection to refiners in a 40 per cent. ad valorem duty on all sugars. German and Austrian granulated will be as like American as two peas when our market is thrown open to them. Samples of both are already in this market.

Aug. 16, 1894.—We have heard nobody complain about the price of sugar for the past three years. We expect to hear a good deal of complaint about it during the coming three years. The apparent protection to refiners is greatly reduced. The working of the sugar schedule to the disadvantage of our refiners will be found to be widely different from the generally accepted opinion.

Aug. 30, 1894.—The 1-10 cent per pound duty on raws as well as refined acts as so much disadvantage to the American refiner as it enhances cost of sugars. The proof of the little protection left for refiners will be plainly shown in the increased importations of foreign refined.

Sept. 6, 1894.—Newspapers figure protection to refiners equal to McKinley bill, but they will be brought to grief by the large importations of the foreign article.

Oct. 4, 1894.—"Let Sugar alone." As to the protection to American refiners, it is reduced at least 25 cents per hundred, and there appears to be nothing in the way of a large importation of foreign sugars. That these foreign refined sugars will reach our consumers is a foregone conclusion. Will the foreign refiner now make the same strike for the retail trade of the United States that he has successfully done in England? There is evidently to be a severe shaking up in the sugar trade, which will include the refiner, the wholesale groder, and the retailer.

Nov. 1, 1894.—American granulated is below German and Dutch. The refined sugar trade appears to be bad in all positions.

Dec. 6, 1894.—This much may be said for the present tariff after three months' trial. It gives a protection which does not protect. Editors may theorize on amount of protection to refiners, but let them visit the sugar trade offices, and they will learn the difference between free trade theories and actual results. The notice of the American Sugar Company that dividends are payable from earnings prior to Sept. 1 is significant of the conditions of business and what may be expected in the future and just as long as the present tariff law remains in force. The present demoralized state of refiners' business is not temporary, but permanent, notwithstanding attempts to make it appear otherwise.

***

And now the new tariff is to be just as deadly as that deadly tariff of three years ago. The horror of this wears a broad grimace.

The "German competition," which didn't compete, is still threatening the same sort of competition.

The "grief" over foreign importations which were not imported is still to exhibit as the same sort of "grief."

The "severe shaking up in the sugar trade, including the refiner, the wholesaler, and the retailer," the shaking up which did not shake, is still in the same way to go shaking.

The "demoralized business" which in 1894 was proclaimed as "not temporary, but permanent," is still to be just as demoralizing.

The tariff of 1897 is to be just as deadly as the tariff of 1894—and alas, and alas!

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Incidentally, some sorrow is, however, relieved by the fact that during the deadly tariff of the last three years the sugar company has been able right along to distribute 12 per cent. annual dividends—1 per cent. a month—and at the same time add a cash surplus of from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000 to the big cash fund it already had in hand when the 1894 deadliness began.

It is interesting, if it be not altogether demoralizing and exterminating, to learn now from its discoverers that the deadliness of 1894's tariff is succeeded by a deadliness in 1897 almost as deadly as that dead tariff of 1894.

GENERAL ELECTRIC ASSETS.

An officer of the General Electric Company says:

"If earnings continue during the last six months of 1897 on a scale equal to the first half of the year, we will be able to show 6 per cent,. upon the combined preferred and common stock of the company. We will be able to retire over $1,000,000 of our debentures and still have a showing of over 3 per cent. of the stock. Last year we bought and canceled $750,000 of the debentures.

"A fact which is this year going to tell largely on our earnings is the increase in market value of many securities held in our treasury as assets, many of which can now be sold at a handsome profit—local securities, as you know, having much improved in market valuation since the general stock market improvement began. Some of these securities will this year be dividend payers, adding just so much to our net revenues."

CONSOLIDATED GAS.

It is generally believed in important Wall Street circles that more than ordinary significance attaches to the fact that certain commission houses are steady buyers of Consolidated Gas shares, the buying being attended by evident efforts to prevent rising quotations. It is now, more than recently, the belief in investment circles that there will soon be a consolidation of the gas properties of New York City; and there are no estimates in trustworthy quarters which figure the absorption of the Consolidated Company at less than an equivalent of $225 per share. The recent large and rapid rises in other and less powerful companies make Consolidated Gas possibilities much further reaching than have been anticipated.

REFUNDING GAINS.

Friends of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company count confidently upon material advantages to accrue to the property through other developments than the bond-refunding plan of its Albany and Susquehanna property, though that refunding will provide a saving equal to 1 per cent. on Delaware and Hudson stock.

AS TO ATCHISON.

Says the Boston Commercial Bulletin:

"The change of attitude toward Atchison securities in nearly all commission houses cannot help be noticed. The feeling is growing decidedly favorable to these issues and higher prices are looked for, particularly in the Adjustments and the preferred stock. Large operators are said to believe in the future of the road and to have acquired holdings of considerable size, in both of the preferred and the Adjustments. Atchison has made extensive improvements on its property, expenditures for which have come from earnings, and it is already beginning to benefit from the enormous grain crops along its lines. These crops are said to be the best in years, and it does not seem unlikely that the entire equipment of the system will within thirty days be taxed to its utmost capacity in the movement of winter wheat. Atchison's great recuperative powers are well known, and as soon as the increasing earnings come forward, the securities will probably be in demand among the investing public."

WHAT CHICAGO HEARS.

C. K. G. Billings, who returned from New York to-day after a week or more of close contact with the guiding spirits of Wall Street, expresses himself very confidently as to the future of the market, Chicago Gas, of course, being his favorite. In his opinion, based upon what he heard in and around headquarters, the stock will shortly sell at 125, and even at that price will demand more attention from the purely investing public than it did when below 90.

G. M. Pynchon, of Raymond, Pynchon & Co., also returned from the East to-day, and his views, from the position of a broker, were singularly confirmatory of those of the probable president of the reorganized gas company.

According to Mr. Pynchon, the Flower element dominates the market almost completely now. Bears on the Street are few and far between, except in Rock Island and Sugar. Even in these stocks a majority of the short interest consists of room traders who have been caught in the recent bulge, or else people who, building on precedent, have made up their minds that a reaction after such a continuous advance was inevitable. Otherwise the Street is practically unanimous in looking forward to still higher prices.—Chicago Evening Post.

COLORADO AND GOLD.

Messrs. William P. Bonbright & Co. of Colorado Springs say in their mining market letter:

"The Eastern press has been devoting considerable space to the Gold Mining Convention recently held in Denver, with the result that attention has been widely drawn to the magnitude of our gold resources and the wonderful increase in mining activity throughout the Rocky Mountain region. The main object of the convention has therefore been accomplished, and more successfully even than its promoters could reasonably have anticipated. What is believed to be its political significance has been widely commented upon, the general opinion being that 'the mining States of the Rocky Mountains have recovered from their hysterics on the silver question.' That the Gold Mining Convention should be held in Denver, 'a city which not long since was the principal centre of silverism,' is a fact calculated to make at least one editor 'rub his eyes in astonishment.'

"All this is interesting reading, and, incidentally, high-class advertising, but we seriously question whether the political significance, so fondly sought, has any basis in fact. The increased interest in gold in Colorado and elsewhere is simply a matter of cold business. Neither sentiment nor politics has anything whatever to do with it. By reason of the gradual and, at the last, ruinous fall in the price of silver the mining of that metal became unprofitable except where the deposits were richest and could be most cheaply mined and smelted. In this emergency Coloradans again turned to the well-nigh forgotten gold deposits, and under the new conditions evolved during the thirty-seven years since the first discoveries of gold in the Territory a success has been made which has astonished Coloradans themselves and is rapidly awakening a world-wide recognition."

COLONIAL SAFE DEPOSIT.

At a meeting of the Colonial Safe Deposit Company, which is an adjunct of the Colonial Trust Company, yesterday, Mr. Walter H. Bunn, late Appraiser of the Port of New York, was appointed Secretary and manager. The company expects to be ready for business about Sept. 1.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were not quoted on the Stock Exchange. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 57⅜c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 341,025.83 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 26⅜d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$2,079,747
Exports in the same period	25,082,966
Net exports	$23,003,219
Net exports, 1896	30,751,604
Net exports, 1895	13,732,176
Net exports, 1894	62,276,745
Net exports, 1893	37,687,787

***

On the Stock Exchange, 800 shares of Phenix sold at .07. On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,900 shares of Alamo sold at .04, 100 Best and Belcher at .56, 500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10, 500 Mount Rosa at .02, 300 Mexican at .44. 300 Phenix of Arizona at .08, 1,200 Pharmacist at .10, 100 Sierra Nevada at 1.00, and 100 Syndicate at .06. On the Mining Exchange, 600 shares of Annetta sold at .42½@.43, 1,700 Miami at .33½@.34, 3,000 Creede and Cripple Creek at .02, 3,000 Cannon Ball at .000½@.001@.000½, 600 Fanny Bar at .05, 900 Jack Pot at .05¼@.05½, 1,400 Jefferson at .08, and 2,300 Specimen at .02½@.02.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	202	205
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad, ex dividend	191½	192½
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	78	80
Brooklyn Elevated, trust receipts	1	2
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock, ex div.	71	73
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	172	175
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	113	117
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R.	160	170
Eighth Avenue Railroad	320	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	39	42
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	66	69
Kings County Traction	43	45
New Orleans Traction common	6	8
New Orleans Traction preferred	27	31
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad stock	129	130
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108¾	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	200
Third Avenue Railroad	149½	150
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	106	108
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14½	15¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	90	93

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex dividend	81	82
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106	107
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 1st	95	98
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	74	76
Union Ferry stock	63	64
Union Ferry 5s	104½	105½

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	83	84
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int.	95	96
Indianapolis Gas stock, ex dividend	152	155
Indianapolis Gas 1st	107	109
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	94½	98
Lafayette Gas Company stock	88	90
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	57	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75	77
Ohio & Indiana stock, ex dividend	55	60
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex interest	72	75

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas, ex dividend	80	82
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	81
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	17	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	70	77
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101¾	102½
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y., ex div.	250	257
Grand Rapids Gas stock	72	73
Mutual Gas Company of New York	260	270
Madison (Wis.) stock, ex div.	47	49
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	89¾	90¼
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf., ex div.	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	112	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex. int.	105½	107
St. Paul Gas bonds	79	82
Standard Gas, New York, ex div.	110	112
Standard Gas, New York, pf., ex div.	121	123
Standard Gas, New York 1st	114	118
Syracuse Gas stock	24¼	24¾
Syracuse Gas 6s	98	100
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee, ex div.	78½	79½
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	101	102

Industrials.

American Bank Note	43	45
American Typefounders	29	32
Barney & Smith common	7	11
Celluloid Company stock	57	62
Cramps' Ship Yard stock	55	62
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	17	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. pf., ex div.	10	15
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	97	100
Lorillard Company pf.	105	108
Michigan-Peninsular Car	8	12
Michigan-Peninsular Car pf.	48	52
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	87
New York Air Brake Company	18	20
New York Biscuit Company	105	108
Nicaragua Canal Con. (new)	1	4
Pennsylvania Coal	320	332
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	60
Standard Oil Trust	309	310
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	49	52
Union Typewriter	6	7
Union Typewriter 1st	84	86
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	70	74
Wagner Car Company	154½	155½
Worthington Pump pf.	80	84

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	97	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	30
Central & South American Tel.	120	123
Commercial Cable stock	170	175
Electro-Pneumatic	⅝	⅝
Hudson River Telephone stock	63	66
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 1st	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock	2	5
Madison Square Garden 2d	40	53
Metropolitan L., Chicago, 1st 5s	46½	47
New York & New Jersey Telephone	137	139
New York Loan & Imp. stock	20	...
Northwestern Telegraph Company	108	112
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	21¾	22½
Trow Directory pf.	32	37

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

2 shares Western Union Telegraph Company, $100 each, 86.

$15,000 New York and Northern Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due Oct. 1, 1927, coupons April and October, 123¾.

$5,000 St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company second mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, Series B, due Nov. 1, 1906, coupons May and November, 115¼.

$1,000 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company 5 per cent. convertible bond, due Sept. 1, 1903, coupons March and September, 105¼.

$1,000 St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company second mortgage railroad and land 6 per cent. gold bonds, Series A, due Nov. 1, 1906, coupons May and November, $100 each, 115¼.

100 shares Adams Express Company, $100 each, 154¾.

25 shares American Express Company, $100 each, 116.

100 shares Consolidated Gas Company of New York, $100 each, 170½.

100 shares Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad Company preferred, $100 each, 147¾.

100 shares Keokuk and Des Moines Railroad Company common, $100 each, 3¼.

115 shares Eagle Fire Company, $40 each, 247.

200 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Company, $15 each, 110.

170 shares Pacific Fire Insurance Company, $25 each, 146.

47 shares Stuyvesant Insurance Company, $25 each, 85.

15 shares Citizens' Fire Insurance Company, $20 each, 107.

$10,500 New York City 5 per cent. consolidated gold stock, registered, of 1908-28, due after Nov. 1, 1908, interest May and November, accrued interest from May 1 last to be charged to the purchaser, 116⅞.

$25,000 New York and Brooklyn Bridge 5 per cent. bonds, registered, due July 1, 1917, interest January and July, accrued interest from July 1 last to be charged to the purchaser, 124¼.

$12,000 Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, registered, due 1939, interest May and November, 109¼.

50 shares Fourth National Bank, $100 each, 174¼.

100 shares National Bank of North America, $70 each, 135¼.

100 shares Phenix National Bank, $20 each, 107.

5 shares Trow Directory Printing and Bookbinding Company, $100 each, 37¼.

$1,025 shares Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, $80 each, $205,500.

$2,000 Etna Coal and Iron Company 6 per cent. mortgage gold bonds, due 1945, February, 1897, coupons on.

100 shares Eastern Elevator Company, Buffalo, $100 each, 74½.

200 shares Standard Paint Company of West Virginia, $25 each, 53.

The purchaser was E. W. Scott, President of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, who thus secures a controlling interest in it. The shares were held by the Continental Trust Company as security for a loan of $200,000 made to the society.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	320	National Union	200
American Exchange	168	New Amsterdam	200
Broadway	220	New York	228
Butch. & Drovers'	100	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	80
Central National	160	Ninth National	95
Chemical	4000	Nat. Bank of N. A.	120
City	500	Pacific	179
Commerce	200	Park	256
Fourth National	170	Seaboard National	170
German-American	110	Shoe & Leather	91
Hanover	330	State of New York	108
Imp. & Traders'	520	Third National	25
Irving	140	Tradesmen's	100
Mechanics & Trad.	110	U. S. National	175
Merchants'	140	West Side	275
Nassau	138		

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Coupons due Aug. 1 on Texas and New Orleans Railroad Company first mortgage 7 per cents. and Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway first mortgage 6 per cents. will be paid after maturity at the office of the Southern Pacific Company Mills.

Cuyler, Morgan & Co. will pay coupons and dividends maturing Aug. 1 on Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad first mortgage bonds and guaranteed preferred stock and Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad preferred stock on and after Aug. 2 at their office, 44 Pine Street.

The quarterly statements of the following banks will be found in another column: New York County, East River, Mechanics', Shoe and Leather, the Irving, Ninth National, Franklin National, Second National, and National Butchers and Drovers', and Chestnut Street National of Philadelphia.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

C. W. SEYMOUR.

The firm of C. W. SEYMOUR is dissolved. A. H. RICE

THE NATIONAL BANKS

STATEMENTS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS JULY 23, 1897.

All National Bank Statements Published in The New York Times Will Be Republished in Book Form and Can Be Had Upon Application at the Publication Office.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NINTH NATIONAL BANK
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 23d, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,136,176.97
Overdrafts secured and unsecured		407.93
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		98,103.00
Banking house		450,000.00
Due from other National banks	$299,932.59	
Due from State banks and bankers	30,215.07	
Checks and other cash items	5,002.98	
Exchanges for Clearing House	140,736.30	
Bills of other National banks	3,800.00	
Fractional currency (including nickels)	762.93	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	534,768.00	
Legal-tender notes	309,872.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	170,000.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	2,250.00	
		1,497,329.87
Total		$5,232,107.77

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$750,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits	41,104.50
National bank notes outstanding	44,650.00
Dividends unpaid	710.00
Individual deposits subject to check	2,352,202.65
Demand certificates of deposit	75.00
Certified checks	61,083.71
Cashier's checks outstanding	5,988.86
Due to other National banks	1,264,300.35
Due to State banks and bankers	461,902.70
Total	$5,232,107.77

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, H. H. NAZRO, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of July, 1897.
F. W. ELLIOTT, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
ALBERT C. HALL,
ERNEST WERNER,
JOHN K. CILLEY,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 23, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,604,547.42
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		250,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		21,250.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		100,144.75
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		130,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		17,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		406,756.79
Due from State banks and bankers		43,061.01
Checks and other cash items		10,361.74
Exchanges for Clearing House		173,916.34
Notes of other National banks		9,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,244.94
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:		
Specie	$355,839.15	
Legal-tender notes	566,808.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	120,000.00	1,042,647.15
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		11,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		19,264.70
Total		$4,840,274.84

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	91,970.90
National bank notes outstanding	122,140.00
Due to other National banks	229,496.75
Due to State banks and bankers	609,857.01
Dividends unpaid	798.00
Individual deposits subject to check	2,976,786.97
Demand certificates of deposit	4,824.12
Certified checks	46,702.09
Cashier's checks outstanding	3,098.40
Tax account	5,000.00
Total	$4,840,274.84

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, J. DENNISON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. DENNISON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of July, 1897.
W. C. KING,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
J. R. WATERS,
J. W. CASTREE,
J. W. NIX,
} Directors.

[No. 1,261.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 23, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$784,500.44
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		35.70
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		4,652.50
Stocks, securities, &c.		301,005.30
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		100,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		13,044.43
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		126,031.27
Due from State banks and bankers		6,552.65
Checks and other cash items		27,892.04
Exchanges for Clearing House		54,014.72
Notes of other National banks		705.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,656.53
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$169,835.50	
Legal-tender notes	93,011.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	20,000.00	282,846.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Total		$1,756,187.08

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	150,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	15,175.83
National bank notes outstanding	44,180.00
Tax account	4,508.28
Due to other National banks	61,797.10
Dividends unpaid	3,290.75
Individual deposits subject to check	1,113,002.49
Demand certificates of deposit	857.23
Certified checks	8,345.40
Bills payable	50,000.00
Total	$1,756,187.08

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, WM. H. CHASE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of July, 1897.
JOS. E. KEHOE,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
HENRY HOFHEIMER,
HENRY W. KENNEDY,
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF,
} Directors.

[No. 1105.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, July 23, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$758,752.58
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		958.72
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		250,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		10,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		21,110.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		261,478.77
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		100,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		55,562.11
Due from State banks and bankers		6,760.82
Checks and other cash items		16,769.23
Exchanges for Clearing House		64,042.05
Notes of other National banks		1,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		406.53
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$224,452.00	
Legal tender notes	78,550.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	70,000.00	373,008.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer; (5 per cent. of circulation)		11,250.00
Total		$1,930,444.81

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$250,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	91,775.05
National bank notes outstanding	220,050.00
Dividends unpaid	5,245.06
Individual deposits subject to check	1,296,524.16
Demand certificates of deposit	2,270.26
Certified checks	9,671.28
Liabilities other than those above stated:	
Reserve for taxes	4,300.00
Total	$1,930,444.81

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of July, 1897.
WILBUR F. SMITH,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
WM. H. HUME,
WM. PHELPS,
RAYMOND JENKINS,
} Directors.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NATIONAL BANK STATEMENTS.

[No. 1116.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NEW YORK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 23, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,418,211.09
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		70.14
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,400,785.33
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		60,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		71,071.69
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		121,245.90
Checks and other cash items		8,080.95
Exchanges for Clearing House		168,998.47
Notes of other National banks		50,557.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,150.43
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$404,389.50	
Legal-tender notes	216,802.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	100,000.00	811,191.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		402.50
Total		$4,144,021.00

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	40,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	886,869.56
National bank notes outstanding	45,000.00
Due to State banks and bankers	22,581.04
Dividends unpaid	144.00
Individual deposits subject to check	3,267,956.57
Demand certificates of deposit	24,444.95
Certified checks	50,325.53
Cashier's checks outstanding	6,699.35
Bills payable	100,000.00
Total	$4,144,021.00

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, FRANCIS M. BREESE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
FRANCIS M. BREESE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of July, 1897.
LEWIS L. PIERCE,
Notary Public, New York County.
Correct—Attest:
FRANCIS L. LELAND,
SAM'L F. JAYNE,
WM. H. JENNISON,
} Directors.

[No. 2968.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
SECOND NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 23, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,825,652.87
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		2,297.02
United States bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		123,056.50
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		101,284.84
Due from State banks and bankers		151.01
Checks and other cash items		27,155.02
Exchanges for Clearing House		91,571.39
Notes of other National banks		24,522.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		976.93
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$580,000.00	
Legal-tender notes	511,864.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	720,000.00	2,112,854.00
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		400.00
Total		$7,362,171.98

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	600,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	76,966.91
National bank notes outstanding	20,260.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$6,230,278.01
Demand certificates of deposit	43,180.65
Certified checks	55,941.03
Cashier's checks outstanding	35,545.38
	6,364,945.07
Total	$7,362,171.98

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, JOS. S. CASE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. S. CASE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of July, 1897.
JOS. W. TANTUM,
Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
JOHN L. RIKER,
JOHN W. AITKEN,
H. T. CAREY,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE FRANKLIN NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 23, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$424,914.01
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		942.15
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		5,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		38,444.58
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		4,500.25
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		61,712.25
Due from State banks and bankers		229.52
Checks and other cash items		1,707.39
Exchanges for Clearing House		24,563.10
Notes of other National banks		3,040.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		398.41
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$79,484.00	
Legal tender notes	14,015.00	
		93,999.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		2,020.00
Total		$716,220.66

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	30,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,103.18
National bank notes outstanding	44,000.00
Due to other National banks	16,004.65
Individual deposits subject to check	403,084.70
Time certificates of deposit	7,004.84
Certified checks	14,003.14
Cashier's checks outstanding	10.28
Total	$716,220.66

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, J. H. VAN DEVENTER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. VAN DEVENTER, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of July, 1897.
GEORGE ECKHARD.
Notary Public, New York County.
Correct—Attest:
PHILIP CARPENTER,
E. M. CUTLER,
CHARLES F. JAMES,
} Directors.

[No. 1,250.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, July 23d, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$9,317,567.81
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		100.21
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		140,700.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		545,796.92
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		655,661.91
Due from State banks and bankers		106,510.93
Checks and other cash items		97,775.09
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,271,397.57
Notes of other National banks		30,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		473.88
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,245,534.50	
Legal-tender notes	563,000.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	850,000.00	2,658,534.50
Total		$14,844,519.12

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,021,141.76
Due to other National banks	2,565,146.75
Due to State banks and bankers	1,150,838.20
Dividends unpaid	8,928.45
Individual deposits subject to check	6,455,564.81
Demand certificates of deposit	32,794.70
Certified checks	408,104.36
Cashier's checks outstanding	169,000.00
Total	$14,844,519.12

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, G. H. GARTH, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of July, 1897.
C. E. LANGDON,
Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.
Correct—Attest:
HENRY E. NESMITH,
WM. R. KENDALL,
LOWELL LINCOLN,
} Directors.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Industrial Loan Association of New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Marks Marquis, Joseph Gray, and Ferdinand Holberg, New York.

Model Building Company of Brooklyn, to deal in real estate and erect buildings; capital, $50,000. Directors—Noe Trahan, Joseph Konigsberg, and Henry Roulet, New York.

Eastern Engineering Company of New York, to carry on a general mechanical and electrical engineering business; capital, $5,000. Directors—Francis E. Tyng, Elizabeth, N. J.; Franklin R. Haines and Sewell T. Tyng, New York.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$238,460,029
Gold reserve	148,495,352
Net silver	33,342,667
U. S. notes in the Treasury	28,813,530
Treasury notes of 1890	31,764,332
Total receipts this day	1,066,871
Total receipts this month	36,172,713
Total receipts this year	36,172,713
Total expenditures this day	1,207,000
Total expenditures this month	40,942,000
Total expenditures this year	40,942,000
Deposits in National banks	18,494,393
National bank notes received for redemption	400,868
Government receipts from internal revenue	557,270
Customs	405,438
Miscellaneous	44,162

NATIONAL BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 23, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,114,862.75
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		300,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		41,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc.		65,695.36
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		500,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		324,326.97
Due from State banks and bankers		35,793.08
Checks and other cash items		14,471.47
Exchanges for Clearing House		158,990.32
Notes of other National banks		1,055.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		4,758.09
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$432,638.00	
Legal-tender notes	240,986.00	
U. S. certif's of deposit for legal tenders	340,000.00	1,013,624.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent of circulation)		13,500.00
Total		$5,588,077.04

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	36,609.10
Taxes anticipated	11,000.00
National bank notes outstanding	265,780.00
Due to other National banks	684,131.19
Due to State banks and bankers	571,167.04
Individual deposits subject to check	2,800,886.73
Demand certificates of deposit	57,774.32
Certified checks	50,841.18
Cashier's checks outstanding	797.48
Total	$5,588,077.04

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, JOHN I. COLE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of July, 1897.
G. B. SAYRES,
Notary Public, Queens County.
Certificate filed in New York County.
Correct—Attest:
WILLIAM C. HORN,
THEODORE M. IVES,
JOHN M. CRANE,
} Directors.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

Designated Depository of the United States, the State of Pennsylvania, and the City of Philadelphia.

ORGANIZED JULY 5, 1887.

REPORT
OF THE CONDITION OF THE
CHESTNUT STREET NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA
at close of business July 23, 1897.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts,	$2,529,981.90
United States Bonds,	150,000.00
Due from Banks,	190,480.85
Cash and Reserve,	847,634.55
Total,	$3,718,097.30

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock,	$500,000.00
Surplus,	150,000.00
Undivided Profits (Net),	25,626.81
Circulation,	44,400.00
Deposits,	2,998,070.49
Total,	$3,718,097.30

WILLIAM M. SINGERLY, President.
ISAAC COOPER, Vice President.
WILLIAM STEELE, Cashier.

Report of the Condition of the
CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Close of Business, July 23, 1897.

CONDENSED STATEMENT.

ASSETS.

Loans, Discounts, and Investments	$4,137,918.07
U. S. 4 per cent. Bonds	450,000.00
Due from Banks	527,652.60
Cash and Reserve	1,620,202.46
	$6,735,773.13

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$500,000.00
Surplus and Net Profits	475,429.44
Circulation	360,000.00
Deposits	5,400,343.69
	$6,735,773.13

J. R. McALLISTER,
Cashier.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, July 28.—The Boston market displayed material improvement and was decidedly buoyant once more. The trading hardly can be termed broad, for interest centred in half a dozen features, others being neglected. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Atchison securities, Sugar, Bay State Gas and Montana and Butte Mining, with the Rubber stocks, formed a lively group. Atchison common rose ⅞, to 14; preferred, 1¾, to 38¼, and adjustments, 2½, to 54⅝. Rubber common lost ⅜, to 12⅞, thence rising to 15¼, reacting to 14¼, and preferred was up from 55½ to 59¼. Bay State Gas started at noon, and rose from 6¼ to 7¼, the market's pace being set in New York, where the stock was an active feature.

Boston and Montana mining advanced from 129 at the close yesterday to 132¾, thence reacting to 131¾ at the close. Butté was up 1, at 23¼, reacting to 22¾; Osceola, 1, at 35; Old Dominion, ¾, at 18¾; Wolverine, ½, at 11¾; Franklin, ½ at 14½. West End Street gained ⅞, to 92; Bell Telephone, 1½, to 228. The fall in silver influences Mexican Central securities, stock losing ½, to 7½. Boston United Gas 5s were off 1½, at 90½; Bay State reacted ½ from the highest, to 6¾ at the close; Pioneer gold was ⅝ better, at 5⅝. Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

Boston & Albany	212
Boston & Lowell	212
Boston & Maine	160
Boston & Providence	265
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	103½
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	107½
Fitchburg pf.	90½
Old Colony	189
West End	98⅝
West End pf.	99
Wisconsin Central	⅝
Oregon Short Line	18

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)	3½
Allouez	4
Arnold	3
Atlantic	20½
Boston & Cripple Creek	10
Boston & Montana	131½
Butte & Boston	22¾
Calumet & Hecla	393
Centennial	6⅝
Franklin	14
Gold Coin Mines	3 3-16
Kearsarge	17¼
Napa (quicksilver)	6½
Osceola	34½
Pioneer (gold)	5¼
Quincy	113
Santa Ysabel	13¾
Tamarack	129
Tamarack, Jr.	17
Tecumseh	⅞
Wolverine	11¾

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	226
Dominion Coal	10⅞
Dominion Coal pf.	83
Eastman Car Heater	25
Edison Electric Illuminating	154
Lamson Cons. Store Service	16¾
Mexican Telephone	60
New England Telephone	106
Philadelphia Company	19¼
United States Oil	14
Westinghouse Electric	21½
Westinghouse Electric pf.	49¾

Unlisted Securities.

Fort Wayne Electric	51¼
Merced Gold Mining	8
Old Dominion Copper Mining	18½

*Assessment paid.

Silver at Its Lowest Price.

LONDON, July 28.—To-day silver bars touched 26⅜, the lowest figure on record. There is an almost entire absence of demand, as India is obtaining her supplies from China.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, July 28, 1897.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
152	156	54	Adams Express	155	155	155	155	.....
16⅛	17	6,240	American Cotton Oil	15	16⅝	15	16⅜	+2½
66⅝	66¾	1,050	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	64⅞	66⅞	64⅞	66⅝	+1⅝
13¼	13⅜	6,056	American Spirits Mfg.	12½	13⅞	12½	13⅜	+1
32	32⅜	1,626	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	31⅛	32⅜	31⅛	32½	+1½
137¾	137⅞	45,811	American Sugar Refs.	136	139⅝	136	137⅝	+ ¾
111	112½	25	Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	.....
83¼	83½	13,320	American Tobacco	82½	84	82½	83¼	+ ⅝
110½	115	100	American Tobacco pf.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	.....
13¾	14	4,525	At., T. & S. F.	13⅜	14	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅝
27⅝	28	30,908	At., T. & S. F. pf.	26⅜	28⅜	26⅜	28	+1½
3½	4	900	B. & O. Southw. pf.	3½	3⅝	3½	3¾	.....
13¼	13⅜	8,615	Bay State Gas	12¾	14½	12¾	13⅜	+ ⅛
34¼	34½	3,155	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	33⅞	34¼	33⅝	34	.....
117	118	295	Brooklyn Union Gas	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	117⅝	+ ⅛
51½	51⅝	690	Canada Southern	51⅜	51⅞	51⅜	51⅝	+ ⅛
72⅝	...	30	Canadian Pacific	71⅜	71⅞	71⅜	71⅞	.....
18⅝	18½	4,440	Chesapeake & Ohio	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅜
88⅜	88¼	21,699	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	87⅝	88⅝	87⅝	88⅛	+ ⅜
98	98¼	8,405	Chicago Gas	97	98⅝	96⅝	98	+ ⅝
10½	10⅝	9,080	Chicago Great West.	9¾	10⅛	9¾	10¼	+ ⅛
87⅜	88	21,465	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	87½	88¼	87¼	88	+ ⅝
141¾	141⅞	348	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	141⅝	142½	141½	141½	+ ⅝
117	117⅝	1,360	Chicago & Northw.	117¼	117⅞	117¼	117½	+ ⅝
82¼	82⅝	18,026	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	81½	82¾	81½	82½	+ ⅞
28	28¼	306	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	28	28	28	28	+ ⅛
18½	19	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+ ½
...	80	50	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	75	75	75	75	.....
38⅜	39¼	200	Consolidated Ice	38½	39	38¼	39	− ⅞
88¼	90	400	Consolidated Ice pf.	89	89	88¼	88½	− ½
170½	171	1,635	Consolidated Gas Co.	170¾	170⅞	170½	170¼	+ ⅝
118¾	118¾	2,350	Delaware & Hudson.	119	119¾	118½	118¾	.....
157½	158	100	Del., Lack. & West.	158	158	158	158	.....
122	122½	154	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	122	122	122	122	+ ¾
...	...	18	Equitable Gas	252½	252½	252½	252¼	+ ⅛
15⅝	15½	1,940	Erie	15	15½	15	15¼	+ ⅝
36¾	37	232	Erie 1st pf.	36¼	36¾	36½	36¾	.....
20½	20⅝	500	Erie 2d pf.	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜	20½	.....
34	34⅛	1,720	General Electric	34	34¼	34	34	+ ⅜
100¼	100¾	1,022	Illinois Central	100	100¼	100	100½	+ ½
37	39	150	Illinois Steel Co.	35	35	35	35	.....
7⅞	8	310	Iowa Central	7½	7½	7½	7½	.....
30	31½	200	Iowa Central pf.	31	31	30½	30½	+2
6¼	7	668	Kanawha & Michigan.	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6¼	− ⅛
29½	30	100	Laclede Gas	29¼	29⅜	29¼	29¼	.....
82½	83	10	Laclede Gas pf.	83½	83½	83½	83½	.....
16¾	17	720	Lake Erie & Western.	15½	17	15½	17	+1⅜
71⅞	72	1,900	Lake Erie & West. pf.	69	72	69	71⅝	+2⅝
170¼	171	484	Lake Shore	170⅞	171	170⅞	171	.....
40	45	110	Long Island	42	42	42	42	−2
54⅜	54⅞	22,829	Louisville & Nashville.	53½	55½	53¾	54⅞	+1⅝
93⅜	94	5,315	Manhattan Con.	93¾	94⅝	93¾	93¾	+ ¼
101	102	340	Michigan Central	100	101¼	100	101¼	+ ¼
24¼	24½	765	Minn. & St. Louis.	24¼	24½	24¼	24½	.....
85	86	1,320	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	84¾	86	84¾	85	+ ⅝
55¾	56¼	700	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	55½	56¼	55½	55¾	+ ⅛
56	58	300	Minnesota Iron.	58	58	58	58	+ ½
14⅜	14½	1,333	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
34⅞	35	5,120	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	34⅝	35¼	34⅝	35	+ ⅜
26¼	26⅜	8,750	Missouri Pacific	25½	26⅞	25½	26⅜	+ ⅞
34½	34⅝	3,261	National Lead Co.	34	34¾	33¾	34½	+ ¼
101	102¾	118	National Lead Co. pf.	102	102	102	102	.....
5	5½	100	National Starch	5⅝	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	.....
22	25	7	National Starch 2d pf.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	.....
90⅞	91½	8,730	New Jersey Central	91	91⅞	90⅞	91	+ ¼
101⅞	102½	688	New York Central	102	102¼	102	102⅛	+ ⅜
14	14½	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis.	14	14	14	14	.....
14	14¼	400	N. Y., Sus. & Western.	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
34¾	35	1,370	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	35⅜	35⅝	34¾	35	.....
4⅞	4⅞	1,700	North American	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
14½	14¾	1,070	Northern Pacific	14⅛	14⅝	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅜
41⅞	42	5,265	Northern Pacific pf.	41⅝	42⅜	41⅝	41⅞	+ ⅜
4	6	30	Ontario Mining	6	6	6	6	.....
16⅜	16½	1,550	Ontario & Western.	16¼	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
24⅜	25	1,350	Or. R. & Nav	23	24⅜	22½	24⅝	+2⅜
63	65	1,420	Or. R. & Nav. pf.	59	62	59	62	+3½
17⅞	18	745	Oregon

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Yesterday's Sales by Private Contract and Auction-Room Dealings.

N. Brigham Hall and John H. Dye have sold for Wallace Stuart to Domenico Cella for $21,000 the three-story and basement brick dwelling 124 West Thirteenth Street, 20.10 by 103.3.

M. R. D'Amora & Co. have purchased the plot on the east side of Third Avenue, 125 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, with a frontage of 102 feet and a depth of 95 and 105 feet on either side. The buyers will erect on the site four four-story brick and stone flats, with stores, at a cost of about $60,000.

The operators and salesroom "regulars" were out in force again yesterday at the partition sale of the two-story frame dwelling, on a plot 25 by 100.11, 331 East One Hundred and Ninth Street. As was the case on Tuesday, however, at the sale of 207 Avenue B, they retired as soon as it became evident that there was somebody present willing to pay somewhere near the value of the property. Two outsiders furnished the competition, carrying the bid most of the way by $25 and $50 advances from $3,000 to $4,050, at which figure the parcel was knocked down by Auctioneer William Kennelly to Henry F. Meyer.

William Kennelly also sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Julie Wunderlich, for $12,600, the four-story brick dwelling 133 East Forty-fifth Street, 14 by 60.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold in foreclosure to J. G. Patton for $2,250 the two-story frame dwelling, Rogers Place, west side, 649.10 feet north of Westchester Avenue, runs west 86.5 by north 17.11, by east 40.4, by east 52.7, by south 14.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, George C. Austin, referee, 244 Cherry Street, north side, 106 feet west of Rutgers Street, 137.11 by 25.2, five-story brick tenement, with stores, and three-story brick tenement at rear. Due on judgment, $11,768.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, David Thomson, referee, 372 East Fourth Street, south side, 121 feet east of Avenue D, 23 by 90, three-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $8,223.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George C. Austin, referee, 337 Rivington Street and 75 and 77 Mangin Street, being at the southwest corner of the streets named, 24.1 by 75, three-story brick tenements, with stores, on Rivington Street and four-story brick tenement on Mangin Street. Due on judgment, $1,877.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles D. Olendorf, referee, 427 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, north side, 393 feet west of Pleasant Avenue, 25 by 100.10, four-story brick tenement and three-story brick tenement in rear. Due on judgment, $3,351.

By John M. Thompson & Co., foreclosure sale, James B. Ludlow, referee, 1,634 and 1,636 Bathgate Avenue, east side, 180 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, each 25 by 95, two four-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $6,251.

By John T. Boyd partition sale, Elliot Williams, referee, 834 Second Avenue, east side, 76.11 feet north of Nineteenth Street, 16.1 by 100, four-story brick tenement.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Twenty-first Street, southeast corner of Eleventh Avenue, for a three-story brick dwelling, with store, 30.2 by 39; Thomas H. Floyd and August Meyers, owners; W. D. Hunter of 96 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $9,000.

Main Street, southwest corner of Bay Avenue, four five one-story frame dwellings, with stores, 20 by 54; John Cotter, owner; Kerby & Co. of 722 Tremont Avenue, architects; cost, $5,000.

Bailey Avenue, west side, 232 feet north of Two Hundred and Thirty-first Street, for a two-story brick dwelling, 22 by 38; John and Annie Downs, owners; Edward Ganly of 1,963 Amsterdam Avenue, architect; cost, $4,000.

Cleveland Avenue, east side, 400 feet north of Old Pelham Drive, for a two-story frame dwelling, 35 by 35; George Zwick of Green Avenue, owner; Andrew Schott of 63 Amsterdam Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

Alterations.

Sixth Avenue, west side, 65.7 feet north of West Washington Place, to a two-story and basement brick Sunday School; St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, owner; George H. Streeton of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 547 West Forty-third Street, to a two-story brick factory; J. S. McNeely of 456 West Forty-seventh Street, owner; E. F. Mackusick of 15 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 118 Chrystie Street, to a four-story brick stable; George Friedland of 34 Hester Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $3,000.

Twenty-sixth Street, northeast corner of First Avenue, to a two-story brick hospital, 102 West Forty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

Twenty-first Street, southeast corner of Eleventh Avenue, rear, to a two-story brick stable, with lofts; T. R. Floyd and August Meyers, owners; W. D. Hunter of 96 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $5,500.

Fordham Avenue, north side, 425 feet west of Main Street, to a one-and-a-half-story frame stable and a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; John Cotter, premises, owner; Kerby & Co., architects; cost, $1,750.

One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, northwest corner of Union Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling, with store; Frank Spengler of 72 East Third Street, owner; H. F. W. Schmitt of 604 Courtlandt Avenue, architect; cost, $800.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, July 28.

AVENUE D, e s, 46.8 ft s of 5th St, 28.4x82; Mortimer Smith to Sarah Michelson; and another.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 25.11 ft n of 106th St, 32x100; Henry J. Braker to Henry H. Wood.

COLORADO ST, w s, Lots 23 and 24.....; of South Amherst Vernon; William Meldrum, referee, to Charles H. Ostrander, as committee.

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 107.4 ft s of 137th St, 21.6x99; Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, to Margaret E. Adriance..... 500

JEROME AV, e s, 211.7 ft s of Van Cortlandt Av, 25x100; Michael Kavanagh and wife to Salvatore Amanna and another..... 14,000

JEROME AV, e s, ... corner of Van Cortlandt Av, 26.6x100x99.1x118.5; Frank P. Dursley to Clarissena Dursley..... 3,525

MANGIN PL, e s, 71.11 ft s of Stanton St, 50x100; Eugene C. Potter and wife to Richard C. Voth..... 100

LOTS 88 to 93, 103 to 111, 16, 17, and 18, map of Cedar Park; Philip A. Smyth and another to George P. Baisley and another..... 1

LOT 183, Block E., map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; William S. Phillips and wife to Hudson P. Oliver..... 8,000

3D AV, w s, 92.1 ft s of 53d St, 16.5x100.7x16.8x100.1; Christian Jackie and wife to John Wirth..... 612

18TH ST, w s, 116 ft n w of 2d Av, 24.6x80; Ann L. Kenny to J. Pierpont Morgan..... 1

153D ST, n s, 350.1 ft w of Columbus Av, 16.8x102.2; Agnes H. Moore and another to Elizabeth S. Clark..... 1

78TH ST, s s, 177.6 ft e of 2d Av, 17.6x102.2; Isaac Sanger to Isaac Semel..... 1

87TH ST, s s, 370 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; Charles A. Dall and wife to Joseph Roth and wife..... 8,500

91ST ST, 270 West, 18x100.8; James A. Frame and wife to Louise Halk..... 1

107TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, 22x100.11; Perez M. Stewart and others to Grace L. Hutton..... 100

114TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.2; Richard H. L. Townsend and another, executors, to James Livingston. 16,000

116TH ST, n s, 207 ft e of 7th Av, 18x100.11; Francis M. Wilmurt to William J. Nicklas.....

118TH ST, 77 West, 20x100.11; Francis L. Donohue, referee, to F. B. Russell..... 16,050

125TH ST, n s, 208.3 ft w of 3d Av, 25.8x100.11; Morris Cohen, executor, to Jennie Cohen.....

127TH ST, 160 East, 28.6x99.11; Thomas Carrow and wife to Margaret S. Tabor..... 18,000

128TH ST, n s, 215 ft w of Park Av, 18.9x99.11; William S. Lyon and wife to Emma G. Thomson.....

133D ST, n s, 800.3 ft e of Old Morris Rd, 25x100; John Delahunty, referee, to John Haffen and another..... 5,000

Recorded Leases.

ADRIAN, M. J., to John Boswell; 271 Bowery, 4 10-12 years.....

ARNDISTEIN, Moser, to Patrick Mc-Cann; 10th Av, n e corner of 31st St, 5 years..... 1,800

ASTOR, William W., to Mary Jaeger; 107th St, n s, 125 ft w of Avenue A, 25x97.5, 20 years..... 750

FITZGERALD, James, to Lizzie Ford; 620 8th Av, 10 years..... 5,000

VOOTH, Mary, to Daniel O'Brien; 145 3d Av, 5 years..... 2,500

WIRTZ, Henry, to W. E. Demartini and another; 499 Pearl St, 5 years..... 480

Recorded Mortgages.

ASINARI, Helena L. G., to Henry Van Schaick; w s of Park Av, 80.5 ft s of 64th St, 3 years..... $30,000

AYERS, Julia, to Maria H. Lu Gar; n s of Opdyke Av or 236th St, 400 ft e of Kepler Av; also, s s of Opdyke Av or 236th St, 175 ft w of Keppler Av, 5 years.....

BOOTH, Thomas, and wife to Sara S. Nathan; e s of White Plains Av, adjoining land of Wolff estate, extending to Boston Post Road, &c.; also, parcel of salt meadow land, w s of Throg's Neck, adjoining land of Israel Honneywell, 2 years..... 3,000

DEFEW, Laura A., and others to Patrick Malone and wife; s s of 28th St, 212.6 ft e of Madison Av, 2 years..... 12,000

DAVIDSON, Jacob, and wife to Joseph H. Gray; n s of 621 St, 286 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years..... 1,000

FARRELL, Della T., to Elizabeth U. Hitchcock; n s of Strong Av, now 163d St, 141.11 ft e of Tinton Av, 1 year..... 1,200

HEATH, Mary M. and Asahel H., to August Belmont, trustee of Elizabeth A. Morgan; w s of Lexington Av, 49.4 ft s of 29th St, 5 years..... 23,000

HALK, Louise, to Matilda E. Gay; 270 West of 91st St, 3 years.....

HENN, Frederick and Katie, to Frank Herwig; e s of Teller Av, 799.1 ft n e of 169th St, 1 year..... 14,000

KELLY, Kate A. C., to Josephine Becker; s w corner of 120th St and Lexington Av, 1 year..... 10,000

KITCHELL, George W., and wife to Theophilus H. Gee; n s of 64th St, 350 ft w of Central Park West, and two adjoining lots, 1 year, (three mortgages).....

KURZ, Anna C., and others to Valentine Hammann; Lot 75, map of Village of Melrose, 5 years and 1 month..... 400

LINCKS, John and Louis, to George Aitken; s s of 19th St, 325 ft w of 10th Av, leasehold, demand.....

LENNON, Peter, to Hudson E. Rose; Lots 302 and 303, Block H, amended map of property of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate, 3 years..... 4,000

LIVINGSTON, James, to Richard H. L. Townsend, executor, and another, executrix of Joseph M. Valentine; n s of 114th St, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 years..... 448

MICHELSON, Sarah and Lina, to John C. Boettner; e s of Avenue D, 40.8 ft s of 6th St, 3 years..... 14,000

NEARIS, Maggie, and husband to Peter J. Everett; n s of 126th St, 149.6 ft w of 8th Av; also St. Nicholas Av, n e corner of 126th St, 1 year.....

NEUMANN, John, the Bowery Savings Bank; 518 Elizabeth St, 1 year..... 10,500

OTTENBERG, Adolphus, and wife to Fanny Nathan; 27 Cannon St, 1 year..... 1,000

REISS, George, and wife to Stephen H. Van Nostrand; s w corner of White Plains Road and Bronx Park Place, 17 lots, 2 years.....

ROONEY, Catharine M., to James Wells, trustee of John Cornell; w s of Simpson St, 277.1 ft n of Home St, 1 year..... 2,500

RUSSELL, Frederick B., to Marston Watson and others, executors, &c., of John Burke; 77 West 115th St, 3 years..... 2,000

SCALLION, Francis, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 705-707 3d Av, 5 years.....

SCHAEFFEL, Bernhard, to John B. Cole; s s of 96th St, 305 ft e of 3d Av, demand..... 15,000

SCHAEFFEL, Bernhard, to John B. Cole; s s of 96th St, 337 ft e of 3d Av, demand..... 15,000

SCHAEFFEL, Bernhard, to John B. Cole; s s of 96th St, 369 ft e of 3d Av, demand..... 3,604

SCHAEFFEL, Bernhard, to John B. Cole; s s of 96th St, 401 ft e of 3d Av, demand..... 3,604

SCHAEFFEL, Bernhard, to John B. Cole; s s of 96th St, 433 ft e of 3d Av, demand..... 3,604

SCHAEFFER, Bernhard, to Judson S. Todd; s s of 96th St, 305 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year..... 3,662

SCHAEFFER, Bernhard, to Judson S. Todd; s s of 96th St, 337 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year..... 18,500

SCHAEFFER, Bernhard, to Judson S. Todd; s s of 96th St, 369 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year..... 18,500

SCHAEFFER, Bernhard, to Judson S. Todd; s s of 96th St, 401 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year..... 18,500

SCHAEFFER, Bernhard, to John W. Pierson; s s of 96th St, 305 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year.....

SCHRAMM, Antonia, and others to Emilie P. Turner; e s of 8th Av, 505 ft n of 51st St, 1 year.....

STEWART, Peter M., and H. Ives Smith and wives to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 107th St, 122 ft e of Riverside Drive, 1 year.....

STEWART, Peter M., to Atlas Improvement Company; n s of 107th St, 122 ft e of Riverside Drive, 1 year.....

WEBER, Lawrence, and wife to George Hoffman and wife; e s of Concord Av, 175 ft n of Elm St, 3 years.....

WILCOX, Franklin M., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n e corner of 3d and Westchester Ave, 1 year.....

WOELNER, John A., to Hudson P. Rose, Lot 279, Block G of amended map of the property of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate, 3 years.....

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALLEN, Thomas, to West Side Bank..... $5,000

BACHRACH, Solomon, to Isaac Schmeteller.....

COLE, John B., to James M. Varnum and another, (two assignments).....Nominal

COLE, John B., to Laura S. Mack.....Nominal

COLE, John B., to Emma M. Worms.....Nominal

CONWAY, James, to Paul M. Herzog, (two assignments).....Nominal

EDELHOHLS, Catherine, to Julius C. Schachter.....

FINCK, Louisa, to Frederick D. Kalley.....

LESTER, James F., and William C., to John Pennington.....Nominal

MINTURN, Robert S., as trustee of Susan Curtis, Baring to Lucretia M. Lee.....

ORMISTON, Thomas S., to Lincoln G. McCormack and others, trustees, &c., of Fannie McCormack..... 46,106

PIEPER, Margaretha, to Charles Fenn.....Nominal

ROSE, Hudson P., to Catharine A. Andrew.....

RYAN, Margaret, to James F. and William C. Foster.....Nominal

VOTH, Richard C., and T. J. Kilpatrick to Isabel A. Lane.....

VOTH, Richard C., to T. J. Kilpatrick.....Nominal

WELSH, Henry B. and Margaretta K., executors of Hope Welsh, to Knickerbocker Trust Company..... 20,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 1,431, against Herbert A. Gussow; Shipman, owner; Manufacturing Company, contractors.....

EAST BROADWAY, 220; Edward F. Keating; against Abram J. Dworsky, owner; Henry Mittlemovitz, contractor..... $70

FORD ST, n s, 25 ft w of Webster Av, 25x100; Clarke & Sherman against Ella A. Soule, owner; Luman A. Soule, contractor..... 299

FORD ST, n s, 125 ft w of Webster Av, 50x100; Clarke & Sherman against T. H. Bopp, owner; Luman A. Soule, contractor..... 250

FOREST AV, w s, 186 ft n of Home St, 50x100; William J. Douglas against H. D. Lounsbury, owner; E. A. Reynolds, owners and contractors..... 115

10TH AV, 66 to 70; Matthew Monaghan against Sarah B. and W. H. Barstow, owners and contractors.....

13TH ST, s e corner of 24th St, 20.6x50; Isaac P. Vanderbeck against the Eagle Tube Company, owner; Charles Smedley, contractor.....

4TH ST, n s, 205 ft e of White Plains Av, 25x114; Charles E. Hoyt against Isabella Bloomfield, owner; William Bloomfield, owner and contractor.....

82D ST, 213-216 West; Joseph Sparl and others and John Axelrod, owner; Daniel Pfitzsche, contractor.....

136TH ST, 163-167 West; Rafael H. Gerstle against Sarah J. Steele, Henry Coe H. Yoost, Dennis L. O'Brien, and Allen A. Irvine, owners; J. E. Stothers, contractor.....

137TH ST, 716 East; F. J. Marois against Edward McLaughlin, owner; Peter Ward, contractor.....

146TH ST, 822 East; F. J. Marois against Martin Tully, owner; Peter Ward, contractor.....

154TH ST, 328 East; F. J. Marois against James Robinson, owner; Peter Ward, contractor.....

Order under Chapter 915, Laws of 1896:

22D ST, 454 West; William W. Gallagher, by attorney, vs. Simon Wolf, to Owen Costello.....

Lis Pendens.

LOTS 352, 360, and 369, map of the Arden property, Eastchester and Westchester; Annie V. Taylor against Emma St. C. Haynes, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. De La Mare.

LOTS 329, 368, and 383, map of the Arden property, Eastchester and Westchester; Annie V. Taylor against Caroline Muehlfield and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. De La Mare.

LOTS 88, 89, 503, 504, 235, 516, and 517, map of the Arden property, Eastchester and Westchester; Annie V. Taylor against Louisa Heidt, two actions to foreclose mortgage;) attorney, J. C. De La Mare.

MINETTA ST, n w s, 96.6 ft s w of Minetta Lane, 16.2x34x29.8x38.9; Friedrich Knubel against Henry Kriet and others, (to foreclose mortgage;) attorney, F. C. Steffen.

PLOTS 109 and north three-fourths of Lot 112, map of the Arden property, Eastchester and Westchester; Edward V. Burton against Frances L. Mayo and another, (to foreclose mortgage;) attorney, J. C. De La Mare.

PLOT 255, map of the Arden property, &c.; Edward V. Burton against Charles A. Rosenthal and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. De La Mare.

WILLIAM ST, 100; H. P. Ball Manufacturing Company against the Tucker Electrical Construction Company and the Woodbridge Company, (to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, M. A. Vosburgh.

WILLOW LANE, s w s, Lots 31 and 32, map of Schuylerville, Throggs Neck, Westchester; William Morrison against William Quinn, executor, &c., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, De Forrest Brothers.

4TH ST, n s, 205 ft e of White Plains Av, 25x114; Charles E. Hoyt against Isabella Bloomfield, owner; William Bloomfield, owner and contractor.....

82D ST, 213-216 West; Joseph Sparl and others and John Axelrod, owner; Daniel Pfitzsche, contractor.....

136TH ST, 163-167 West; Rafael H. Gerstle against Sarah J. Steele, Henry Coe H. Yoost, Dennis L. O'Brien, and Allen A. Irvine, owners; J. E. Stothers, contractor.....

137TH ST, 716 East; F. J. Marois against Edward McLaughlin, owner; Peter Ward, contractor.....

146TH ST, 822 East; F. J. Marois against Martin Tully, owner; Peter Ward, contractor.....

154TH ST, 328 East; F. J. Marois against James Robinson, owner; Peter Ward, contractor.....

Order under Chapter 915, Laws of 1896:

22D ST, 454 West; William W. Gallagher, by attorney, vs. Simon Wolf, to Owen Costello.....

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 1 Northern..... .86½
Corn, No. 2 mixed..... .32½
Oats, No. 2 mixed..... .22
Cotton, middling..... 7 15-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio..... .07⅝
Butter, State, finest creamery..... .15
Flour, Minnesota patents..... $4.50
Lard, prime..... 4.35
Molasses, O. K. prime..... .25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb..... .05¼
Tallow, prime..... .03½
Pork, mess..... 8.25
Beef, family..... 9.00
Beef, hams..... 26.25
Sugar, granulated..... .05
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry..... 11.75
Lead..... 3.85
Copper, lake ingot..... 11.00

CHICAGO, July 28.—Flour dull, steady; No. 2 Spring wheat, 76¾@77¼c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 72@74c; No. 2 red, new, 76½@77½c; No. 2 corn, 26¾@27c; No. 2 yellow, 26¾@27c; No. 2 oats, 17¼@17⅝c; No. 2 white, 21@22c; No. 3 white, 19@21c; No. 2 rye, 39½c; No. 2 barley, nominal; No. 3, 29c; No. 4, 26c; No. 1 flaxseed, 83¾@85c; prime timothy seed, $2.75; mess pork, per bbl, $7.70@7.75; lard, per 100 lb, $4.10@4.12½; short ribs sides, (loose,) 5¼@5⅝c; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 4¾@4¾c. Whisky—Distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.17. Sugars unchanged.

COTTON.

The course of the cotton market was unusually varied yesterday, bears having a strong spot situation to contend with, while bulls were made decidedly uneasy by a better class of crop accounts. The market opened steady, with prices lower by 4@7 points, following bearish crop advices, more particularly from Texas, and very unsatisfactory English cables. After a further decline of 1@3 points in the near months, under local and some Southern liquidation, the market steadied on moderately good buying orders and closed firm for near months and steady for far months, with prices 1 point higher to 5 points net lower. The market was a small one, considering that this was probably the most important notice day of the year. Sales of futures reached only 87,400 bales. The strong relation of spot cotton to the future list causes bears to proceed cautiously, as it is generally believed on 'Change that spinners will not be able to secure any considerable amount of new cotton before the middle of September, whereas the trade had expected between 5,000 and 8,000 August notices to-day, but few or none were issued. The spot market, though officially called quiet, had a decidedly firm undertone, and present quotations are believed by many to be too low. Sales footed up 1,725 bales, 225 bales of which were to spinners and the balance, 500 bales, were contract. No change was made in quotations, which remain on the basis of 7 15-16c for middling uplands and 8 3-16c for middling Gulf.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	7.45	7.45	7.43	7.47@7.49
August	7.38	7.45	7.36	7.45@7.46
September	7.23	7.27	7.21	7.25@7.26
October	7.03	7.08	7.02	7.06@
November	6.97	7.01	6.97	6.99@7.00
December	6.99	7.04	6.99	7.01@7.02
January	7.03	7.07	7.03	7.05@
February	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.08@7.10
March	7.10	7.14	7.10	7.12@7.13
April	7.14	7.14	7.14	7.15@7.17

Southern spot markets, middling, were: Galveston, 7⅝c; New Orleans, 7¾c; Mobile, 7⅞c; Savannah, 7⅝c; Norfolk, 8¼c; Memphis, 7 13-16c; Augusta, 8c; St. Louis, Baltimore, 8¼c.

LIVERPOOL, July 28.—Middling uplands, 4¼d. Futures easy; sellers at 1-64d decline; closed quiet, 2½@3½ points net decline; January-February, 3.52b; February-March, 3.53b; March-April, 3.53½s; April-May, 3.54b; July, 4.10½s; July-August, 4.09s; August-September, 4.04½b; September-October, 3.62s; October-November, 3.58s; November-December, 3.53½s; December-January, 3.52b.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	83½	85	83¼	84
September	79⅛	79⅝	78⅝	78¾
December	80⅛	80¾	79⅞	79⅞
Corn—				
July				
September	32¼	32⅜	32½	32½
December				32¼
Oats—				
September				33⅜
				21¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—				
July	78	78	75½	76⅜
September	72¾	73¾	72⅜	72⅝
December	74⅛	75	73⅜	73¾
Corn—				
July				
September	27	27	26¾	26¾
December	27½	27½	26⅞	27
Oats—	28¼	28⅝	28	28⅛
July				
September	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
December	17½	17⅝	17½	17½
				18⅜

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Whatever of steadiness the wheat market enjoyed yesterday came almost entirely as a result of bullish conditions on the Continent and foreign buying. The market during most of the day was a narrow affair, up-and-down changes following one another rapidly in answer to speculative business largely scalping in its character. The crowd seemed to be more bearish than otherwise and sold on every bulge, basing their action on the favorable Spring wheat news and the Winter wheat movement, which appears to be exhausting every day. The entire range for the day was only a cent a bushel. At no time did the market show positive strength, while on several occasions, notably near the close, there was evidence of decided weakness. Paris wheat and flour closed higher against a slight decline at Liverpool. Export business was again on a very heavy scale. Private advices touching on the crop outlook in Europe were fully as bullish as on Tuesday.

WORLD'S AVAILABLE SUPPLY.

Special cable and telegraphic dispatches to Bradstreet's covering the principal points of accumulation show the following changes in available supplies of grain last Saturday, as compared with the preceding Saturday: Wheat—United States and Canada, east of the Rockies, decreased 203,000 bushels; afloat for and in Europe decreased 3,100,000 bushels; total decrease in world's available supply, 2,897,000 bushels. Corn—United States and Canada, east of the Rockies, increased 1,689,000 bushels. Oats—United States and Canada, east of the Rockies, decreased 128,000 bushels.

The more important decreases in available wheat stocks last week not included in the official visible supply statement were 300,000 bushels at Manitoba storage points, 300,000 bushels in Northwestern interior elevators, 106,000 bushels in Chicago private elevators, 169,000 bushels at Fort William, Ontario; 33,000 bushels at Rochester, and 30,000 bushels at Akron. Corresponding increases include 84,000 bushels each at New Orleans and at Newport News, 30,000 bushels at St. Joseph, 28,000 bushels at Kingston, Ontario, and 25,000 bushels at Louisville.

DULUTH, Minn., July 28.—No. 1 hard, cash, 78¾c; No. 1 Northern, 78¼c; September, 73¾c bid; December, 72¾c; No. 2 Northern, 75¼c.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 28.—July 77¾c; September, 68¾c; December, 69¾c; No. 1 hard, 79¼c; No. 1 Northern, 78¾c.

MILWAUKEE, July 28.—No. 1 Northern, 82c; No. 2 Spring, 79c; December, 72¼c.

Corn.

No. 2, 32¼c, elevator, and 33⅜c, free on board, afloat, early August.

Oats.

No. 2, 22c; No. 3, 21c; No. 2 white, 25¼c; No. 3 white, 24c; track white, 23¼@30c; track mixed, 21@23c.

Flour.

Spring patents, $4.35@$4.60; Winter straights, $4@$4.20; Winter patents, $4.30@$4.70; Spring clears, $3.45@$3.65; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.35@$3.40; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.20@$3.30.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 28.—First patents, $4.25@$4.45; second patents, $4.20@$4.30; first clears, $3.25@$3.35; second clears, $2.25@$2.35.

Miscellaneous.

Rye, 42c; barley, 29c; both, cost, insurance, freight, Buffalo. Rye Flour—$2.05@$2.45. Flour Meal—Kiln-dried, $1.50@$1.85, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white, 75@80c; fine yellow, 75c; coarse, 60@62c. Feed—40, 60, and 80 lb. Winter, in bulk, 52½@60c. Spring, bulk, 50@52½c; 100 lb, middling bulk, 60@65c; rye feed, 47½@50c; city bran, 57½@62½c; hominy chop, 47½@50c.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Close: Barley—Cash No. 3, 25¼@33c. Rye—Cash, 39¼c; September, 30½@39¾c. Flax—Cash, 84c; cash Northwest, 85½c; September, 84½c; December, 86½c. Timothy—Cash, $2.75; August, $2.65; September, $2.55.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Old mess, $8@$8.50; new, $8.75@$9.50; family, $9.25@$10; short clear, $8.75@$10.50. BEEF—Mess, $7.50@$8; family, $8.50@$9.50; packet, $8@$9; extra India mess, $12@$14. BEEF HAMS—$26@$26.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5¼c; 160 lb, 5¼c; 140 lb, 5⅝c; 120 lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5¾@6c. CUT-MEATS—Pickled bellies, 8 to 9 lb, 7c; 10 lb, 6¾c; 12 lb, 6@6¼c; 14 lb, 6c; pickled shoulders, 5¼@5½c; pickled hams, 8½@9c; Western green, 16 lb, 7¾@7⅞c; Chicago, S. P., 16 lb, 7¾c, Chicago. TALLOW—3¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 4¼@4¾c; lard stearine, 5¾c, nominal. LARD — 4.35@4.40c; city, 3.95@4c; refined, South America, 5c; Continent, 4.60c; compound city, 4@4¼c; Western, 4¼@4¼c; Brazil kegs, 6.20c.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Close: Pork, July, $7.67½; September, $7.70; lard, July, $4.10; September, $4.15; October, $4.20; December, $4.25; ribs, July, $4.60; September, $4.60; October, $4.62½.

LIVERPOOL, July 28.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 55s; prime mess, 45s. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 45s; prime mess, medium Western, 42s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 38s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 26s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 27s; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 27s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 26s; short clear middles, heavy, 45 to 50 lb, 26s; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, 29s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 26s 6d. Lard—Spot, 21s 6d. Cheese—American finest white and colored, 39s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 17s 3d.

COFFEE.

The stagnation in speculation in coffee futures continues, with the tendency of the market toward lower prices, under continued heavy receipts at Rio and Santos and easier European markets. Total transactions yesterday reached only 7,000 bags. Opening steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 5 points the market was featureless until late in the day, when the near months steadied on light buying orders. The market closed steady, with quotations 5 points higher to a net decline of 5 points. Absence of outside speculative interest is explained by the fact that the consumptive demand for spot coffee is very small, with prospects for a steady increase in the visible supply for this country remarkably good. On the Street spot coffee ruled dull and largely nominal, with quotations on the basis of 7⅜c for No. 7 Rio, invoice lots. The market for mild coffee had a steady undertone.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July				6.75@6.85
August	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80@6.85
September	6.90	6.90	6.85	6.90@6.95
October	7.00	7.00	7.00	6.95@7.00
November				7.00@7.10
December	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.05@7.10
January				7.10@7.20
February				7.20@7.25
March	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.25@7.30
April				7.30@7.40
May	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40@7.50
June				7.45@7.55

Foreign Markets.—Santos—Good average, 9$200. Hamburg—¼@½ pfennig lower; sales, 11,000 bags. Havre—Opened quiet, unchanged; at 12 M. ¼f lower; at 3 P. M. dull, ¼f; sales, 15,000 bags; January, 46.50c; February, 46.75c; March, 47c; April, 47.25c; May, 47.25c; June, 47.50c; July, 45c; August, 45.25c; September, 45.50c; October, 45.75c; November, 46c; December, 46.25c. Rio—No. 7, 8$850.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 96° test, 3⅜c; muscovado, 89° test, 3¼c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 3c.

OILS.

Prime crude, free on board, mills, 16½@17c; prime Summer yellow, 25@26c; off Summer yellow, 24½@25c; butter grades, 30@32c, nominal; prime white, 27@28c; prime Winter yellow, 31c; linseed, American raw, 31@33c; American boiled, 32@33c; Calcutta raw, 50c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.80; oil, barrels, $3.50; pitch, $1.85; spirits of turpentine, regulars and machines, 24½@25c. Resin, common to good strained, $1.57½@$1.60; E, $1.70; F, G, $1.80; H, $1.90; I, $1.95; K, $2; M, $2.10; N, $2.20; W G, $2.30; W W, $2.70@$2.75.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 28.—Turpentine, 26c. Resin firm; A, B, C, D, $1.22½@$1.25; E, $1.27½@$1.30; F, $1.32½@$1.35; G, $1.37½@$1.40; H, $1.52½@$1.55; I, $1.55; K, $1.60; M, $1.65; N, $1.85; W G, $2.05; W W, $2.40.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 28.—Spirits turpentine, 24½@25c. Resin, firm; $1.20@$1.25. Crude turpentine, $1.30, $1.80, and $1.90.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 28.—Turpentine firm, 24c.

METALS.

Tin, $13.65@$13.75. Lead, $13.85@$13.90.
Spelter, $4.25@$4.30.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Poorest to best native steers, $4@$5.15 per 100 lb; stags and oxen, $2.50@$4.50; bulls, $2.40@$3; dry cows, $1.55@$3.25.

CALVES—Veals, $4@$6 per 100 lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Poor to prime sheep, $3@$4.50 per 100 lb; common to choice lambs, $4.12½@$5.50; dressed mutton, 7@8¼c per lb; dressed lambs, 7@9½c.

HOGS—$4.40@$4.75 per 100 lb.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES.

United States Fire Insurance Company against William J. Walsh and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. de P. Foster.

166TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x100; Isaac Van Saun against Charles Fisher and others, (to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, William W. Bryan.

Van Wyck, J.—Ex parte business at 10 o'clock. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Room 7 Court House—Hurd, J.—Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Edward Rowe, Edward C. Owen, Margaret H. M. Miller, Margaret Downey, George Esele, Lucie A. Meyers, Gerofina Grass, and Johann G. Rosebach.

The accounting in the estate of John B. Hutchinson, William Sloan, David Johnson, Frederick Luckenbach, Lysander T. Whitcomb, Ann Bennett, Theresa Dietzel, Mary Hughes, James M. Heatherton, James Matthews, John J. Schiemer, Joseph Werst, Deborah W. Mason, James McLaughlin, Charles Thompson, Mary Farrel, Joseph Raggerty, and Charles Metz.

The transfer tax of Mary J. Burtis, Manuel Cadwallader, Mary Engleman, Samuel Shannon, William A. Reed, Sarah J. Minor, Thomas Heaney, Samuel W. Flood, Thomas T. Chollar, Harry Hitching, Maria Schad, Edward C. Wadsworth, Mary E. P

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIMETABLE.

7:50 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station with through Wagner vestibule drawing room cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via the Adirondack division of the New York Central Railroad.

6:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via Adirondack division of the N. Y. Central R.R.

LAKE PLACID.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. ED. KRUMBHOLZ. LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Lv. N. Y. G. C. S., 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:45 P. M., 7:25 A. M., 11:10 P. M.

STEVENS'S HOUSE, LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Lv. N.Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:30 P. M., 7:10 A. M., 10:55 P. M.

WHITE FACE INN, —Lv. NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:45 P. M.; 7:25 A. M., 11:10 P. M.

LAKESIDE INN, —Lv. N.Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:30 P. M., 7:10 A. M., 10:55 P. M.

NORTHWOOD'S INN, —Lv. NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 P. M.; ar 7:30 PM 7:10 AM, 10:55 PM.

THE GRAND VIEW, —Lv. NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:30 P. M., 7:10 A. M., 10:55 P. M.

AMES COTTAGE, —Lv NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:57 P. M., 6:37 A. M., 10:32 P. M.

CASCADE VILLE.

THE CASCADE, —Lv. N.Y., 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 8:15 P. M.; 7:55 A. M., 11:40 P. M.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:05 P. M. and 6:45 A. M.

WAYSIDE INN

AND COTTAGES.
LAKE LUZERNE,
Gateway to the Adirondacks and the most beautiful lake in the mountains.
Warren Co., N. Y. June 20th to October 1st.
Souvenir book containing views of Lake Luzerne mailed upon application. Address, until June 15, E. C. KING, Hotel Kenmore, Albany, N. Y.

Long Island.

Summer Homes on Long Island.

SWEPT BY OCEAN BREEZES.

"Long Island," an illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon appcation at 113, 260, 1,313 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. Station, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send (5) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (2) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

BRIGHTON BEACH HOTEL.

NOW OPEN FOR SEASON 1897.

Half hour from New York, via Brooklyn Bridge and Kings County Elevated Road, direct to the hotel. 200 first-class rooms. European plan, $1.50 per day and upward; American plan, $3.00 per day and upward; two persons in one room, $35 per week and upward. Under management of F. THEO. WALTON.

Manhattan Beach Hotel
Oriental Hotel

Now Open.
T. F. SILLECK, MANAGER.
See Time Table Excursion Column.
Bicyclists can now ride direct to and have their wheels checked at Manhattan Beach Hotel.

LONG BEACH HOTEL

and Cottages. Now open.
40 minutes from New York via L. I. R. R.
NEW BOULEVARD FOR DRIVING AND BICYCLING COMPLETED TO THE HOTEL.
NEW SANITARY PLUMBING THROUGHOUT.
A. E. DICK, LESSEE AND PROPRIETOR.
LONG BEACH, L. I., N. Y.

THE EDGEMERE,

Edgemere, L. I., (Near Far Rockaway.)
40 minutes from N. Y. Elegantly furnished and equipped with all modern improvements. Fifty rooms with private baths. Fine surf and still-water bathing. Boating and fishing.
J. H. BRESLIN,
C. W. SHEPHERD, Mgr. Gilsey House, N. Y.

RAULAH HOUSE,

PATCHOGUE, L. I.
Under former management; home comforts; surf and still water bathing. GEO. T. RILEY.
Open until Oct. 7th.

BAYSIDE INN, Amityville, L. I.

On Great South Bay, 45 minutes from New York; delightfully cool. Terms $7.00 to $10.00 per week. Circular. J. C. BINGHAM, Manager.

Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.
ST. JAMES HOTEL.

In Earlington Park.
Excellent accommodations at moderate rates.

HOTEL EARLINGTON.

Elegant and thoroughly modern.
LARGEST AND BEST APPOINTED HOTEL IN RICHFIELD SPRINGS.
Illustrated pamphlet, rates, &c.; address
E. M. EARLE & SON,
JAS. R. SANGSTER, (Late of Spring House,)
M. F. MEEHAN, (Late of Garden City Hotel.)

Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga.
The Grand Union.

Special Terms per Week or Season.
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors,
Saratoga Springs, New York.

WORDEN'S HOTEL,

Broadway, corner Division St., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—Open year round. Elevator and steam heat. Rates, $3 per day. W. W. WORDEN, Prop.

HUESTIS HOUSE,

SOUTH BROADWAY,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
Send for book and terms. W. B. HUESTIS, Prop.

White Sulphur Springs Hotel

and Steamboat Line, Saratoga Lake, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Famous for its fish and game dinner. Book free. T. C. LUTHER, Prop.

HEALEY COTTAGE,

20 Woodlawn Av., Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Centrally located near U. S. Hotel. J. J. HEALEY.

Lake Champlain and Lake George.

GLEN LAKE HOUSE,
Near Lake George.
Accommodations first-class, rates moderate; all amusements; good bass fishing; scenery unexcelled; resident physician.
F. BIRDSALL, Manager,
Glen Lake, N. Y.

Westport-on-Lake Champlain, N.Y.
THE WESTPORT INN.

Fine, dry climate. "Westport Mountain Spring Water." Health record very high. No mosquitoes.
MRS. O. C. DANIELL, Manager.

HOTEL WOODFIN, LAKE GEORGE.—New hotel; all modern improvements; telegraph and telephone; 3 mails daily; $1 a day; circulars. S. H. SMITH, Mgr.

Miscellaneous.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.

PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.
SHARON HOUSE,
Open June 1st to Oct. 1st.
B. P. SHAW, Prop.
LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE SULPHUR BATHING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE U. S.
PAMPHLETS ON APPLICATION.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE KITTATINNY.
Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
Open May 1st until Nov. The favorite Spring, Summer, and Autumn resort. Largest, best appointed, and most attractively located hotel in Delaware Valley. Golf links. Send for Booklet.
W. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.

TOBYHANNA HOUSE—The highest resort house on Pocono Mts.; bracing air; steam heat; baths, latest san. sys. J. W. CORNISH, Tobyhanna, Pa.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY.

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL,

Highlands of Navesink, N. J.; delightfully situated on the Shrewsbury, overlooking the ocean; surf and still water bathing; large house; terms moderate; new management.

Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH.

UNITED STATES HOTEL.
(OCEAN FRONT.)
Select family and transient hotel; reasonable rates. Illustrated Booklet. Address
J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

NEW ENGLAND.

TURK'S HEAD INN

CAPE ANN

Rockport, Mass.
OPENS JUNE 29. For circular and information apply to J. FRED HARVEY, Proprietor, The Ericson, 373 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

THE ALGONQUIN

NEAR EASTPORT, MAINE.
HARVEY & WOOD, Mgrs., 373 Commonwealth Av., BOSTON.

"OCEAN HOUSE."—Leading hotel at York Beach, Me.; everything first-class. Send for descriptive circulars.

EXCURSIONS.

Manhattan Beach.

Trains leave FOOT EAST 34TH ST., week days, 5:50, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 5:40, 6:00, and half hourly from 6:40 to 10:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.

Trains leave WHITEHALL ST., week days, hourly from 9:10 A. M. to 1:10, and half hourly from 1:40 to 9:10, 10:10 P. M. Additional train Sat. 12:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 45 CENTS.
ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave E. 34TH ST. N. Y., week days, 6:40, 8:00, 9:10, 10:50 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:30, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. Additional trains Saturdays only 1:50, 2:50, 9:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.
CONEY ISLAND.
CULVER ROUTE.

Trains leave foot WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, week days and Sundays, 9:10, and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 10:10 P. M. Last train leaves Coney Island 11:35 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.
LONG BEACH.

Trains leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., week days, 6:00, 7:50, 10:00, 10:50 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:20, 5:50, 6:50, 10:00 P. M.

"The World-Famous Pleasure Grounds!"

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Cortlandt St. piers 8:45, 9:30, 10:05, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:30, 4:15 P. M. 8:30 St. Brooklyn, 9:05, 9:50, 10:25, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:20, 2:50, 3:50 P. M. East 129th St., 9:50, 10:15, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 4:15, 5:40 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11:00 A. M. for 32d St. and Cortlandt St., 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St only, 5, 5:30, 6, 7, 8, P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

—EVERY SUNDAY.—

ERIE SHOHOLA GLEN ROUND TRIP $1.

in the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River; 1,000 feet above the sea.
First express train leaves West 23d St. 8:55 A. M., and Chambers St. 9:00 A. M.; Jersey City 9:15 A. M.
Second express train leaves West 23d St. 9:25 A. M., and Chambers St. 9:30 A. M.; Jersey City, 9:45 A. M.
Returning, leave Shohola 5:15 P. M. and 6 P. M.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS ROUND TRIP 75 CENTS.

Special express trains leave West 23d St. 9:40 A. M., Chambers St. 9:45 A. M., Jersey City 10:00 A. M. Choice of two express trains returning. Leave Glens 5:20 P. M., 7:23 P. M.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn Fulton St., (by Annex)...8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New York at 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

CHAUTAUQUA LAKE EXCURSION.

AUGUST 2D.
$10. Round Trip. $10.
Picturesque Lehigh Valley System.
Tickets and information at all L. V. R. R. offices.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By Protestant young woman as first-class cook; understands all branches of French and English cooking; four years' best city references; city or country. 239 West 17th St.; ring twice.

COOK.—In private family; six years' city reference. 113 West 53d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a first-class laundress; will assist with chamberwork; city or country; good city reference. "S.," 212 East 28th St., top floor.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a reliable young North of Ireland Protestant as experienced infant's nurse; takes entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 713 Columbus Av., Hetherington.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS—KITCHENMAID.—A lady wishes to place here in Long Branch a first-class waitress and a kitchenmaid. Apply at present employer's, Cottage 5, Hollywood, N. J.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in a private family; city reference. 241 West 46th St., janitor's bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By an experienced Englishman; lived in good families; can be well recommended. A. B., Box 315 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Scotch; married; no children; large experience in all branches of gardening and planting and management of new grounds; references from prominent city families. Gardener, Post Office Box 249 Mount Kisco, N. Y.

GARDENER.—Robert Hossack, for past six years gardener on estate of late G. P. Lawerence, Saugatuck, will be disengaged Aug. 1 and wishes to treat with any one requiring a first-class gardener. Saugatuck, Fairfield Co., Conn.

Second Men.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—By young Englishman; excellent personal references; city or country. F. D., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

BOY, JUST GRADUATED, WOULD LIKE position in office. Joseph Fagan, 546 West 36th St.

JANITOR.—By capable, responsible man as janitor of fine steam-heated flat; four in family; will pay part rent. Janitor, Box 203, Times.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A bright, energetic canvasser to solicit advertisements for a well-known publication. Address F. J. R., Times Office.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers Kaaterskill and Catskill leave every week day at 6 P. M. from foot of Christopher St., N. R., connecting at Catskill with mountain trains. Staterooms lighted by electricity. Bicycles carried free. Horses and carriages taken. Send to pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.

Daily, (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M.; (Saturdays, 2 P. M. For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS from foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE LINE

For Providence direct, Boston, and all Inland and Seashore Resorts East and North thereof. Steamers Rhode Island and Plymouth. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE

For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE.

For New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Eastern Resorts, also Worcester and North of Boston and East, Steamer City of Lowell or City of Worcester leaves Pier 40 (old No.) N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Orchestra on each. Rates to BLOCK ISLAND reduced. Connection made Week Days and Sundays.

FALL RIVER LINE.

For Newport, Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan in commission. Fine orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS.
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.
Direct connection on the Kingston Pt. Dock with U. & D. trains for Catskill Mountain Points, and for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. At Catskill with the Catskill Mt. and Otis El. Ry. for Cairo and Mt. Resorts.
Railroad connections at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, and Albany for points North, East, and West. Special Saratoga trains.
Through tickets sold at Desbrosses St. Pier, West 22d St. Pier, New York Transfer, and other principal ticket offices.

Albany Evening Line

Steamers ADIRONDACK, and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily. (Sundays excepted,) connecting with trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand islands, Adirondacks, and the West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga-North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

RAMSDELL LINE.

Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, Newburg, week days (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 8 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M., landing at 133d St., N. R., 9:30 A. M.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.
Havel, Tu., Aug. 3, 10 AM Lahn, Tu., Au. 24, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Aug. 10, 10 AM Havel, Tu., Au. 31, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Au. 17, 10 AM Saale, Tu., Sept. 7, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Spree, Sat., Aug. 21, 10 AM Aller, Sat., Sept. 4, 10 AM
Twin Screw Express Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Koenigin Luise.....Thursday, July 29, Noon
Prinz Regent Luitpold...Thursday, Aug. 5, Noon
Bremen.....Thursday, Aug. 12, Noon
H. H. Meier.....Thursday, Aug. 19, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Ems, Aug. 7, 10 AM Fulda, Aug. 21, 10 AM
Werra, Aug. 14, 10 AM Kaiser, Sept. 4, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
Normannia, Jy. 29, 10 AM Normannia, A'g. 26, 10 AM
Columbia, Aug. 5, 9 AM Columbia, Sept. 2, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, A'g. 12, 10 AM Victoria, Sept. 9, 9 AM
HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S. Phoenicia, Jy. 31, 7:30 AM Persia, Aug. 7, 12 M.
First cab., $75 up; second class, $40; steerage, $30.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
ST. PAUL.....Aug. 4 ST. PAUL.....Aug. 25
ST. LOUIS.....Aug. 11 ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 1
PARIS.....Aug. 18 PARIS.....Sept. 8

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing Every Wednesday.
Friesland, Aug. 4, noon Westernland, Au. 18, noon
Kensington, Au. 11, 3 PM Southwark, Au. 25, 3 PM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE.

GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.
Ethiopia, July 31, noon Furnessia, Aug. 21, noon
Anchoria, Aug. 14, noon Circassia, Aug. 28, noon
City of Rome.....Sept. 11 and Oct. 9
Cabin, City of Rome, $70. Other Strs., $50.
Second Cabin:
Rome, $42.50. Furnessia, $37.50. Other Strs., $35.
Steerage Passage:
Rome, $25.50. Furnessia, $24.50. Other Strs., $23.50.
For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli, Sat., July 31, 10 AM
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot, Sat., Aug. 7, 10 AM
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and up; by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris and landing charges; Parlor car seat is extra during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Majestic, Aug. 4, Noon Majestic, Sept. 1, Noon
Germanic, Aug. 11, Noon Germanic, Sept. 8, Noon
Teutonic, Aug. 18, Noon Teutonic, Sept. 15, Noon
Britannic, Aug. 25, Noon Britannic, Sept. 22, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Umbria, July 31, 3 PM Campania, Au., 21, 11 AM
Lucania, Aug. 7, noon Umbria, Aug. 28, 3 PM
Etruria, Aug. 14, 3 PM Lucania, Sept. 4, 11 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & Co., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam,
Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.
S. S. AMSTERDAM...Saturday, July 31, 10 A. M.
S. S. MAASDAM....Saturday, Aug. 7, 10 A. M.
First cabin, $72.50 and upward; second cabin, $36; steerage, $26. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Aug. 5, 1 P. M.
BELGIC.....Aug. 14, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu.....Aug. 24, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 2, 1 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....Sept. 11, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information, apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

KLONDYKE GOLD FIELDS,

VIA
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Connecting with steamships sailing from VICTORIA AND SEATTLE.
For rates and full particulars apply to E. V. SKINNER, Gen. East. Agent, 1 and 353 Broadway, N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South, and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
SEMINOLE.....Friday, July 30
CHEROKEE.....Tuesday, Aug. 3
IROQUOIS.....Friday, Aug. 6
SEMINOLE.....Tuesday, Aug. 10
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & F. Line, via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
Shortest Sea Trips out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, daily.
CHICAGO, 1:55 P. M. and 12:10 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:25, ex. Sun., 1:55 Sun., 12:10 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9:55 A. M., 4:55 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 7:55, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 1:55, 3:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night Sunday, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 1:55, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
NORFOLK, 11:25 A. M. daily.
NEW ORLEANS, (through sleeper,) 4:55 P. M. daily.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St. 5 minutes later.
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:
7.50 A. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Daily, except Sunday. For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.
8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9.30 A. M.—FAST MAIL. Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.
9.40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Daily, except Sunday. For Catskill Mountains, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.
10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central Route; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M. Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M.; Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing-room cars only.
10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Millbrook, Catskill Mountains, and all important New York State points.
1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED Daily.—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.
1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.
3.30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.
5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily 24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:45 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.
6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.
6.25 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS. Daily—For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.
7.00 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.
7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.
9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, Lyons, and Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago Sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo. Sleeping Car, New York to Bloomville, Sundays only; can be occupied 9:00 P. M.
7:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga.
10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.
A.—11:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Bloomville and Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. Parlor cars to Bloomville and New Paltz.
B.—11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.
1:15 P. M. Saturdays only. Half-Holiday Special to Catskill Mountains. Parlor car attached.
C.—3:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, and Saratoga. Parlor car attached to Bloomville and Saratoga.
C.—4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Sleeping car Albany to Montreal.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
A. B. C.—Leaves Brooklyn by Annex: A10:15, B10:46 A. M.; C3:05 P. M.; Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, A10:40, B11:20, C3:28 P. M.
Time tables at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent.
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.
*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*6:15, 6:40 A. M. daily, (Sunday *6:45, 7 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
*7:55, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.
*10:25, 10:30 A. M. Sundays only, for Bound Brook and intermediate stations.
*10:25, 10:50 A. M. daily, except Sunday, MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
*11:55, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS"

Arrives Buffalo 9:35 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.
*12:25, 12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
*12:55, 1:15 P. M. Sundays only, for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, and the coal branches.
*1:25, 1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions; chair-car for Wilkesbarre.
*3:55, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.
*4:55, 5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
*5:55, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair-car to Slatington.
*6:55, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.
*7:55, 8:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, L. & B. JUNCTION, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER BATAVIA, and BUFFALO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.
*8:55, 9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Wilkesbarre and Ithaca.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:55, 9:00 A. M., *1:55, 2:30, *3:55, 4:20, and *5:55, 6:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 535, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 125 E. 125th St., 79 Bowery, N.

TARIFF ON FOREIGN CLOTHES

Steamer Majestic's Passengers Come Under the First Real Application of the New Law.

THEY CONTRIBUTE OVER $3,000

Collector Bidwell Says that the Test of the New Act Is Very Satisfactory, as the Tourists Were Prepared for It.

Uncle Sam's coffers were filled with over $3,000 yesterday from the first real application of the clause in the new tariff law which levies customs duties on all articles of wearing apparel, personal adornment, and toilet effects purchased abroad, exceeding $100 in value, of travelers returning to this country. The passengers of the steamship Majestic of the White Star Line contributed this amount soon after the big liner reached her dock, at the foot of West Tenth Street, at 9:15 in the morning.

Fifty-five Customs Inspectors and twelve Special Examiners from the Appraiser's Stores were waiting to greet the travelers, and they bestowed a degree of polite attention that would have imparted flattering opinions of their courtesy under different circumstances.

On the Majestic's first cabin list were 204 passengers, most of whom had received an inkling of what was in store for them, and had evinced considerable anxiety on the trip. Their first definite information was derived from the pilot who boarded the ship at Sandy Hook. According to the statement of B. B. Hardwick, a shipper from Halifax, who was one of the passengers, the pilot did duty as a bureau of information for some time after arriving on the Majestic's deck, and numerous fair faces were downcast on hearing his news. However, most of the passengers set cheerfully about preparing for the ordeal.

The Passengers Notified.

Surveyor McGuire, with his own special staff and accompanied by Collector Bidwell, who said he wished to observe the operation of the new law, took a revenue cutter at an early hour in the morning and climbed aboard the Majestic at Quarantine. The Surveyor gathered the cabin passengers around him and explained the provisions of the new law. The passengers listened intelligently and put a number of questions on obscure points to the Surveyor. When the full import of the new legislation was known the travelers philosophically began to prepare for their declarations.

At the Majestic's dock Deputy Surveyor D. E. Dowling took the big craft in hand. Ordinarily an Inspector is provided for about every ten passengers, but there was one for every six or seven yesterday. The routine work of overhauling the passengers' baggage took about thrice as long as usual. Among the passengers were many New Yorkers who, after a few months abroad, were returning to spend the rest of the season at home resorts, and they brought with them the results of bargain hunting on the Continent and in London in divers boxes, bundles, and trunks. An hour's hard labor hardly sufficed the big staff of customs officers to get the steamer's personal luggage out of the way. It was nearly noon before the customs men were permitted to take a rest.

In beginning, a double column was formed in front of the cashier's desk, one line of Inspectors, and the other line of passengers who were affected by the new law. As each passenger came forward the Inspector explained the meaning of the new law, and, as many of the travelers had already heard Surveyor McGuire's remarks, the work was accomplished smoothly, satisfactorily, and with dispatch. Honesty was universal, and no attempt at smuggling was recorded.

Commodore Gerry Patriotic.

One of the most satisfactory of the travelers with whom the customs officials had to do was Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, who, after looking after a party of ten in foreign lands had returned with thirty-four trunks and sundry parcels. The Commodore defied the clouds in a natty straw hat, and looked hale and hearty, smiling complacently while an Inspector gave his undivided attention for an hour to his belongings. When the Inspector began to examine the Commodore was inclined to be jovial.

"The new law doesn't worry me," he said. "I came back a better American than ever. Americans need to go abroad to find out what they have to be proud of." At the end of an hour, the Commodore so far forgot his pride as to volunteer the remark that the weather here was bad—he preferred the ocean.

Morris K. Jesup, President of the American Museum of Natural History and Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce, after a six weeks' jaunt with Mrs. Jesup in England and Scotland, had collected a few objects of interest on which the Inspectors imposed $170 duty. Mr. Jesup paid readily and said it was a cheerful task.

Instances were few where any lengthy argument arose over the workings of the new law. One priest had a long controversy with an Inspector over the value of his luggage, which was finally estimated at $125, and duty on the $25 extra was paid.

Originator of the Law.

J. A. Heckman, Vice President of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade, who is reported to have been instrumental in having the personal-baggage clause inserted in the Tariff law, journeyed to the White Star Line docks to watch the operation of the law. "It's working finely," he said. "They are paying in stacks of money over there," pointing to the crowd about the cashier's desk. "Under the old law, they could bring in all they wanted free of duty. They can't do it now."

Collector Bidwell said that the first real test of the law had been very satisfactory. "I found the passengers prepared for it in a great measure," he said, "and there was very little trouble. We were instructed not to be harsh in interpreting the wording of the clause, and the Inspectors, while courteously persistent, did not give occasion for any embarrassment. The passengers produced their invoices readily, and the Inspectors, as they levied assessments, explained fully why it was done. I intend to ask the steamship companies to issue a pamphlet giving full information on the new tariff on personal baggage, and to supply all tourists leaving the country for the rest of the season."

The Majestic's Voyage.

The Majestic arrived at the bar at 6:16 o'clock yesterday morning and docked at 9:15. The time of passage was five days and twenty-three hours, divided into days' runs as follows: 486, 464, 472, 469, 502, and 385 to the Sandy Hook Lightship. Foremost in interest on the voyage was the reception given the passengers by the customs officials on their arrival. The monotony of bad weather was varied by a concert for the benefit of the Sailors' Hospital, at which Commodore Gerry presided. Another incident that lent a charm to the trip was the birth of a baby in the steerage on Sunday. When Commodore Gerry heard of the advent of the new traveler he sent 45 to Hjalmar and Hilda Johnson, the child's parents, who at once christened the babe Gerry Majestic Johnson. The next day the passengers took up a subscription of over $100 for little G. M. Johnson. The mother and child were taken to Bellevue on the arrival of the steamship.

Among the passengers on the Majestic were the Right Hon. George H. Reid, Premier of New South Wales; M. P. Grace, brother of former Mayor Grace; Albert Brassey, M. P., brother of the Governor General of Australia; Count G. de T. de Kersbeck, and Count Gaspard de T. de Kersbeck. The foreigners aboard the steamship were not subject to the new law, and escaped the inspectors' questions.

Since the new law went into effect, the steamships Amsterdam, Massachusetts, and Friesland have arrived at this port, but from a number of reasons did not afford an opportunity of testing the new tariff regulations. The Majestic's passengers were really the first to come under the new law.

PREMIER REID'S ADVICE.

He Says that High Tariff Aids England and Holds Back America.

George H. Reid, Premier of New South Wales, was among the passengers of the steamship Majestic, that arrived yesterday morning from Liverpool.

"Other than the narbor at Sydney," said Mr. Reid, "I have never seen a finer harbor than that of New York. The Statue of Liberty is beautiful, but I could not help thinking that it had about 100 per cent. ad valorem duty on it. That is the only thing wrong with America—its system of big duties. You first aim at the liberty of your political institutions, which is very good, but I wish that I could see the beneficent system of free intercourse in trade between your States extended to other countries. When the commerce of America is as free as the liberties of her people, then she will quickly become the centre of Anglo-Saxon supremacy. The supremacy of England in commerce is the result of her freedom in commerce. Once the fetters have been removed from your commerce, with the inventiveness of your people, nothing could stand in its path. As long as you keep the fetters about it, it will be all the better for the old country, and the Englishmen can well wish that the Americans will keep McKinley's ideas in vogue for twenty years."

Mr. Reid added that in New South Wales trade was freer than in England. In conclusion he said that his people wanted to see the union jack floating over Hawaii but if that could not be brought about they would welcome the Stars and Stripes to the island.

Mr. Reid remained in the city yesterday as the guest of Duncan Cameron, who will accompany him to Vancouver and see him safely started homeward.

The Tax on Calf Skins.

Although the customs collector of Boston has ruled that calf skins are, under the Dingley Tariff Bill, on the free list, Collector Bidwell decides that they shall be assessed, tanned or dressed, as hides.

BREWERS MUST REFUND.

Those Who Purchased Stamps on July 24 Must Pay Back the Rebate.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Commissioner Forman of the Internal Revenue Bureau has in preparation a circular letter of instructions to Collectors, in which he will state that inasmuch as it has been held that the new tariff act was in effect during the entire day of Saturday, July 24, brewers who purchased stamps on that day and received the benefit of the rebate of 7½ cents per barrel will be required to pay the rebate to the Collectors. Stamps purchased prior to midnight of Friday, July 23, however, may be used without further payment. The circular will be issued to-morrow.

Tariff Law Pamphlet for Circulation.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The first copies of the Tariff act in law form for circulation have been received at the document rooms of the Senate and House. The law makes a pamphlet of seventy pages. The members of the House will have 25,000, the Senators 10,000, and the Senate Committee on Finance 15,000 copies for distribution, making 50,000 in all to be circulated by Congress.

NACK-THORN INDICTMENT.

Judge Newburger Overrules the Demurrers and Declares New York Has Jurisdiction.

Judge Newburger, in General Sessions, yesterday overruled the demurrers to the indictment found against Mrs. Augusta Nack and Martin Thorn for the murder of William Guldensuppe on June 25, and decided that either New York or Queens County has jurisdiction. Under his ruling the trial will take place in this city. The accused will be taken to court to-day to plead.

The main points raised in the demurrers were that the indictment charged two crimes—conspiracy to murder and murder—and that as it charged that the offense was committed in Queens County, New York County had no jurisdiction.

In his decision Judge Newburger says the indictment conforms to all the requirements of the Code of Criminal Procedure, that the acts of conspiracy were manifestly initiatory, and were merged into and consummated by the crime of murder; that the elements necessary to constitute murder are premeditation and deliberation and intent to kill, and the premeditation and deliberation in the case unquestionably occurred in the City and County of New York.

EX-CONVICT ATTEMPTS SUICIDE

Was Pronounced Dead by a Physician, but Revived and Fought Four Men Before He Surrendered.

Frank Curran, an ex-convict, twenty-four years old, and homeless, attempted to commit suicide with a revolver yesterday in the place where he had several years ago committed the burglary that sent him to prison. The place is a saloon run by Patrick Hogan at 1,456 Second Avenue. Curran went in, drank some seltzer, and passing into the back room, shot himself in the left cheek.

A physician was called, but when he arrived he pronounced the man dead after a superficial examination. Just as the bartender was about to notify the Coroner the seeming corpse sat bolt upright and then stood on his feet. After the policeman, physician, and others around him had recovered from their fright it was decided to call an ambulance.

The man was by this time very much alive, and refused point blank to go to the hospital. He had a savage struggle with the four men who tried to put him in the ambulance, and it was fully ten minutes before he was overpowered. A bullet had been extracted at the hospital Curran was taken to the station house, where he gave the name of Casey, but Capt. Grant recognized him and asked him how long he had been out of Sing Sing Prison. The prisoner replied that he was released two weeks ago, and being friendless and penniless had decided to take his life.

He was arraigned before Magistrate Hedges later in the day, and was released upon his promise not to attempt suicide again.

COMPLAIN OF SWEATING SYSTEM

Strike Leaders Say the Law Is Not Strictly Enforced.

The leaders of the striking knee pants makers said yesterday that the old-time sweating system prevailed in a good many of the contractors' shops.

The factory inspection laws expressly forbid any building in which people are employed by contractors in making clothes to be used as a dwelling, and the strikers' leaders intimate that the factory inspectors have been negligent in their duties in regard to knee pants shops inasmuch as many contractors live on the same floors where they have their sewing done by their employes. Leader Max Pine said that fully 20 per cent. of the knee pants made in this city are manufactured in such sweat shops.

The strikers received some encouragement yesterday, as three manufacturers whose contractors employ several hundred men agreed to advance prices for work 33 per cent., as demanded by the union. These manufacturers are Judge, Brook & Co. of 666 Broadway, A. Oestreicher of 88 Monroe Street, and L. Schneider, also of Monroe Street. It was said that other manufacturers are expected to yield to-day.

BROTHERS' TROUBLES ADJUSTED.

Differences of the Wineburghs Have Been Satisfactorily Settled.

The troubles of the Wineburgh Brothers, street railway advertising agents, which have occupied the attention of several courts in this State and New Jersey at intervals for several weeks, have been amicably adjusted and the litigation ended. Injurious and scandalous allegations made on both sides will not be further aired in court.

Michael Wineburgh, through his lawyer, Mr. Marshall of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, yesterday gave out the statement that he had purchased for a nominal consideration the interests of his younger brothers—Abraham, Jesse, and Henry Wineburgh—in the firm of M. Wineburgh & Brothers and in the Union Street Railway Advertising Company and Eastern Advertising Company. Samuel Sanders, who was appointed receiver for these companies last week by Justice Truax, has surrendered control of the property by consent of all parties interested, the sale of the effects has been abandoned, and the accounting ordered before Hamilton Odell, as referee, has been given up. Application will shortly be made in court to cancel the receiver's bonds.

By the settlement Mr. Wineburgh becomes sole owner of the Eastern Advertising Company and owns two-thirds of the stock of the Union Street Railway Advertising Company, Robert M. Burnett of Boston holding the other interest. The companies and Mr. Wineburgh individually control the street railway advertising of Boston, Baltimore, and Washington, and have interests in twenty other cities.

L. Haas, a partner of the three younger brothers in the Railway Advertising Company, 261 Broadway, confirmed the statement that the settlement had been effected.

ROADS WILL NOT BE JOINED

Brooklyn Union Elevated and Rapid Transit Companies Fail to Agree on Terms.

BRIDGE CONTRACTS UNSIGNED

Hitch Is on the One-Fare Question Between the Two Cities—Personal Remarks in the Central Trust Company Suit.

After many weeks of negotiation between the Brooklyn Heights trolley system (otherwise the Rapid Transit Company) and the Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad Company, President Uhlmann of the latter road finally announced yesterday that the scheme of consolidation had been abandoned, with no definite prospect of its ever being resumed. "I regret exceedingly," he said, "that we could come to no agreement, but the truth of the matter is that no satisfactory terms could be agreed upon. There is nothing now to warrant me in saying that we will ever come together again."

The attorneys representing the Central Trust Company of this city in its foreclosure suit against the Brooklyn Union Railroad Company apeared before Justice Van Wyck in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, and moved to modify a stay of proceedings secured by the minority stockholders last Spring, so as to permit the trust company to amend its complaint by striking out all allegations respecting mortgages on the Seaside and Union elevated lines, and for leave to serve an amended complaint. Leave was also asked to serve a supplemental complaint, alleging that interest due on April 1 has not been paid.

In referring to the reorganization, Gen. Wingate, for the Brooklyn Road, said that 90 per cent. of the holders of securities and 65 per cent. of the stockholders have come in under the reorganization scheme.

During the argument, ex-Judge Dittenhoefer charged that President Uhlmann sold his stock at a high price, and bought it back at a low price. Mr. Uhlmann and his friends, he added, held the largest part of the stock under reorganization. Much of the stock was sold out on a fictitious representation and bought in under claims of insolvency. Gen. Wingate indignantly denied the truth of the statements, and said that Mr. Dittenhoefer knew them to be untrue. Decision was reserved.

Another conference of railroad Presidents interested in the bridge-crossing proposition was held at the office of President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Heights Road yesterday afternoon. Although yesterday was the day announced for signing the contracts, there were further delays. The contracts will not now be signed much within two weeks. Mr. Uhlmann will insist upon some minor changes in the wording of the contract with respect to the elevated roads. It will be based upon the Brush law, which provides for only one fare from this city to any part of Brooklyn.

A meeting of the Directors of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad will be held this afternoon, at which it is expected the question of consolidation with the De Kalb Avenue Line will be settled.

WOMAN STOPPED A RUNAWAY.

Dragged Half a Block—Knows No Reason Why Men Should Do It All.

Mrs. J. H. Jensen of Pearsall Avenue, near Ocean Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday distinguished herself by stopping a runaway horse. She was standing in front of her home, when she saw the horse, which was attached to a grocer's wagon, dashing down the street. She ran into the roadway, and as the horse passed she seized it by the bridle.

She was dragged about half a block, when several men who were passing through Ocean Avenue, went to her assistance and the horse was stopped.

Mrs. Jansen was not injured. She said she had been accustomed to horses all her life, and she did not see why a woman should not stop a runaway horse as well as a man.

CHASE AFTER A THIEF.

Stole from a Broadway Store, Ran to a Hotel, and Was Pursued by a Big Crowd.

A little before 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a man went into the trunk store of M. Cherry, at 1,246 Broadway, and asked to see some $1 umbrellas. Three men entered just behind him, and the clerk, Frederick Brenniers, thought that they were all together. While the clerk was showing umbrellas to the would-be purchaser he noticed one of the three men taking a valuable valise out of a show case. Soon afterward he saw this man make for the door with the valise. The clerk ran after him, but was tripped up by the two companions of the thief.

After regaining his feet the clerk got to the store door just in time to see the man turning into Thirty-first Street. Without waiting to put on his hat or coat the clerk made a dash after the thief. The man seeing he was pursued, threw the valise over a fence, and made for the Imperial Hotel. When he got there he was out of breath and tried to appear cool and undisturbed. The clerk, Brenniers, rushed up to him and accused him of being a thief, and demanded the valise.

"I am a gentleman, Sir," replied the fellow, "and a guest of this hotel."

"You're a low-down thief," fairly shrieked Brenniers.

"Take that," said the man, as he dealt Brenniers a powerful blow that sent him to his knees.

Then, again, the thief took to his heels and made for Thirtieth Street. A crowd followed him, and foremost among them was the bare-headed and shirt-sleeved clerk. Policeman William Crosby of the West Thirtieth Street Station was at the corner of Thirtieth Street and Fifth Avenue. He saw the big crowd coming toward him, with the thief in the van. He caught him around the waist. The thief tried to wind the officer by hitting him in the abdomen. In the meantime a big crowd had surrounded the officer and his prisoner, and not knowing the circumstances, thought that the thief had struck a woman in the Imperial and robbed her of her pocketbook.

Cries of "Hit the wretch!" and "Jump on him!" came from all sides. The man was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station, where he gave his name as William Kennedy, and his residence as 25 Stuyvesant Street. Detectives Walsh and Cuddell were at the station, and at once recognized the man as Robert Simpson, who had been in prison before. He was the companion of Teenan, the notorious confidence man and all-round rascal.

Simpson, alias Kennedy, was well dressed and everything he had on appeared to be new. He took his arrest coolly, and said that the police were mistaken. Handcuffed to a policeman he was taken to the Jefferson Market Court.

Charge Against a Sea Captain.

Robert J. Graham, Captain of the clipper ship W. F. Babcock, was arrested yesterday on an order signed by Justice O'Dwyer of the City Court in an action brought by Thomas Graves, a former seaman on the Babcock. Graves alleges that in January, 1896, he shipped with defendant from San Francisco to Honolulu, and from there to this city, and while on the voyage he was ill-treated and severely beaten by Graham, sustaining injuries for which he claims $2,000 damages. Graham furnished $1,000 bail and was released.

Saloon Keeper John Mack a Suicide.

After the Raines law went into effect, John Mack, a married man who conducted a liquor store at Humboldt Street and Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, was unable to make the place pay, and his debts multiplied. He was fifty years old and brooded over his troubles. His barkeeper, Philip Volhardt, found him dead at 5 o'clock yesterday morning sitting in a chair in a room in the rear of his saloon. He had used a rubber tube and inhaled illuminating gas.

He Takes Mr. Frissell's Place.

George W. Young, President of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, has been appointed a Special Commissioner to report on the new plans of the Rapid Transit Commission in place of Algernon S. Frissell, who resigned. The Commissioners will give a hearing Aug. 9.

TRADE REVIVAL IN SIGHT

Letters Received by the Merchants' Association Show a Strong Disposition to Buy Goods.

EXCURSIONS SOON TO BEGIN

President King Still Working with Southern Railroads—Interest in the Association's Work Increasing Among Local Merchants—New York Not Antagonistic.

In dealing with the Merchants' Association of New York, the railroads in the Southeastern Association have followed the example of the Western roads and declined to "help New York." The following final dispatch was received by President King last evening from Joseph Richardson, Chairman of the Southeastern Association: "Referring to previous correspondence, in view of the fact that our lines are unwilling to adopt certificate plan for these excursions and the fact that the Joint Traffic Association will not concur in the only plan which we consider feasible, it has been decided not to sell to New York for these excursions."

Concessions from Southern Roads.

Efforts to secure concessions in the matter of rates from Southern railroads have not been abandoned by the Merchants' Association, although both the Southwestern and the Southeastern Associations have sent word that they cannot make the desired concessions. The Southwestern Association says that it cannot act on the Merchants' application as an association. The officers of the Merchants' Association at once opened communication with E. P. Turner, the General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company, at Dallas, Texas.

After briefly reviewing the general situation, President King put this question to Mr. Turner: "Will you place on sale tickets to New York for one-and-one-third round-trip fare, good to merchants guaranteed by this association as being members thereof, and good for thirty days?"

After a little delay the following reply came from Mr. Turner: "Your message received. Delay in reply has been caused by our endeavoring to find out what our connections would accept, and you are advised that this company is agreeable to the proposition suggested, provided our connections in the Central Passenger Committee and trunk line territory tender us for basing purposes rates as outlined." President King laid this matter before the Joint Traffic managers yesterday morning, and the latter decided that they could not treat with an individual road in an established association, but could only negotiate with an association itself, whereupon the following dispatch was sent to Mr. Turner:

"The Joint Traffic and Trunk Line Associations cannot treat with individual lines, but only with associations. Can you not confer by wire with other roads in your association and get joint action? If that is not possible, can you not place on sale tickets to St. Louis good for dates there on which Joint Traffic tickets are good, which are Aug. 7 to 10, inclusive, and Aug. 27 to 31, inclusive, good for thirty days from date of sale. Any expense of advertising these tickets on the line of your road we will pay our proportion of." No reply to this telegram had been received up to last evening.

Membership Still Growing.

There is a steadily increasing interest manifested in the association and its work by New York merchants. A large number of new resident members were enrolled yesterday, including another National bank—the Market and Fulton. Following is the full list of additional members:

Shoe Manufacturers—Edward E. Spencer & Co.; Soaps—Enoch Morgan & Sons; Clothing—C. Kenyon & Co.; Wholesale Grocers—Carhart & Brother; Cut Glass—C. Dorflinger & Sons; Restaurant and Wine Importer—Emil F. Isenbeck; Hotels—Buckingham, by Charles L. Wetherbee; Shirts and Overalls—Simon Liebovitz; Importers of Silks—J. R. Simon & Co.; Cordage and Binder Twine—Standard Rope and Twine Company; Coffee, &c., Commission Merchants—Joseph J. O'Donohue's Sons; Dry Goods Commission—William Iselin & Co. and H. J. Libby & Co.; Dry Goods, Carpets, &c.—Arnold, Constable & Co.; Merchant—Walter L. Wellington; Fine Printed Cottons—Given Manufacturing Company; Manufacturers of Celluloid—The Celluloid Company; Auctioneers—Townsend & Montant; Mercantile Agency—New York office of the Bradstreet Company; Furs—Piasecki & Weinberg, L. Loewus & Co., Edgar Lehman, F. N. Monjo, P. Schulang, Albert Reineman, Albert Herzig, Sons & Co., J. Freystadt & Sons, Leopold Well & Brothers, Herzig Brothers, T. Apfel & Co., and Herz, Amann & Rau; Men's Furnishings—Samuel Budd and Kaskel & Kaskel; Trunks and Bags—Headley & Farmer Company; Corsets—H. & S. Strauss Company; Manufacturing Mechanical Rubber Goods—The Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Company; Misses' and Children's Suits, &c.—David Stern & Co.; Tobacco Manufacturers—D. H. McAlpin & Co.; Paint Makers—Longman & Martinez.

Surprise at Railroads' Policy.

Thousands of letters are on file in the office of the Merchants' Association from business men in the South and in the West expressing an earnest desire to come to New York this Fall. In view of this state of feeling the refusal of the Southern and Western railway associations to co-operate with the Joint Traffic roads in the matter of excursion rates is a surprise to the officers of the Merchants' Association.

President King remarked on this point yesterday: "Everything that benefits business benefits the railroads, and everything that benefits the railroads benefits every financial centre in the United States, and benefits in turn large numbers of people abroad who are interested in American affairs. The railroads of this country have been built and their securities are owned by people throughout New England, the Middle States, and in the great central belt extending to the Mississippi, in London, Amsterdam, Berlin, and other centres. These railroads for the past four years have had the hardest time in their history. Many of them have gone into the hands of receivers, and many more have had to overcome a shrinkage in earnings, both freight and passenger, by practicing the very severest economies of management. The crop situation is good. The prices for wheat are far in advance of what they have been for a long period of time.

"The farmer is going to reap the benefit which will come by the advance in wheat, and he in turn is going to be in a better position to spend money for the things which he has deprived himself of during all these long years of depression, when the price of his product has been so low that he has been scarcely able to provide himself with the merest necessities of life. His prosperity and its results, did space permit, would easily be traced up through the different steps until the result of the work of his hands is felt in every part of the country, and is felt also abroad. It looks very much as though there were dawning for this country a period of prosperity to which it has been unaccustomed for several years, and it seems as though anything which is being done now, or which is to be done, toward expanding trade must be felt everywhere.

"While New York is anxious naturally that she could have that which she believes her position demands that she should have, yet at the same time it is in no spirit of sectional antagonism that she is moving in this matter. Her merchants are patriotic men, and are actuated by wider and better motives than they have been credited with by those who seem to take delight in criticising anything that New York does."

Good Cheer from a New Yorker.

Among the letters of good cheer which the officers of the Merchants' Association receive daily, is the following, brought by yesterday's mail from Joseph Ullman of this city: "Inclosed I take pleasure in handing you twelve applications, with checks, for resident membership in the Merchants' Association, and three applications for non-resident membership. In handing you inclosed subscriptions it affords me pleasure to say to you that you have undertaken a noble work in the interests of the merchants of the City of New York, and in the welfare of the city in general. I, for one, hope to be able to obtain many more subscriptions in our line, and trust that members of other trades will do all they can to further the interests of the Merchants' Association, for the work of the association is certainly one that deserves the commendation and support of the merchants in every line."

ORDER FOR REDUCED FARES.

Commissioner Blanchard Issues an Authorization for Excursion Rates.

George R. Blanchard, Commissioner of the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association, has issued an order containing this authorization: "Limited continuous-passage one-way tickets may be sold to New York from the territory subject to the jurisdiction of the Board of Managers at fares and via routes regularly established and authorized for one-way business, certificates attesting the purchase of ticket at full fare to be issued in connection therewith, upon surrender of which, properly indorsed by the Secretary of the Merchants' Association of New York and the joint agent of the New York terminal lines, return ticket will be furnished at one-third of the authorized limited fare from New York to the original starting point; it is understood that such return ticket shall be for continuous passage only via route used on going trip.

"Authorized certificates commonly in use by the trunk line and the Central Passenger Association may be issued in connection with going tickets, but it is conditioned that they shall not be executed by the Secretary of the Merchants' Association of New York or by the joint agent of terminal lines for other than members of the Merchants' Association and immediate members of their families."

LEGAL NOTES.

EQUITABLE CONVERSION OF REALTY INTO PERSONALTY.—The will of Edwin Baker, after giving to Mary E. Baker "what the law allows, and no more," and certain legacies to other parties, concluded: "The residue I desire to be divided among my children, share and share alike; the public administrator to sell out all real and personal estate." The trial court, in a partition action by Frank H. Baker and others against Mary E. Baker and others, found that there was no equitable conversion of the real estate into personalty by the will and that each of the six children of the testator was seized in fee absolute of an undivided sixth part of the lands, subject to the dower right of the widow. The Second Appellate Division, reversing the judgment, held that there was a conversion of the realty into personalty, and that the public administrator was constituted the executor of the will. After referring to the meagreness of the provisions of the will, Justice Cullen, who gives the opinion, adds: "It has the merit of brevity, but somewhat at the expense of clearness and accuracy. There is no express appointment of an executor, nor any description or identification of the property to be given to the residuary legatees. It may well be doubted whether, exclusive of the direction to the public administrator, the will would be sufficient to pass real estate. This direction, the Surrogate held, and we think rightly, sufficient to constitute an appointment of the public administrator as executor."

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PRESUMPTION OF NEGLIGENCE.—When a demijohn containing two gallons of whisky, which James Morris had shipped by the Adams Express Company, was delivered at Ridgefield, Conn., it was found to be broken and the contents gone. The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court has affirmed the judgment given in a district court in favor of the defendant, in a suit by Morris to recover from the express company the value of the whisky. A witness for the defendant testified that the demijohn was not packed in the way demijohns are usually put up; that it was not in a demijohn box, but in a wine case. The court holds that the Justice was called upon to decide the question of proper packing, and upon the testimony his judgment might not be disturbed. "A champagne case, or claret case," Presiding Justice Daly says, "is intended to hold bottles of wine, and might be safely handled in a manner which would not be prudent if the contents of the box, instead of being wine in one or two dozen bottles, were simply a two-gallon demijohn, which might be broken by being placed, or carried, upside down, the whole weight resting upon the neck, and subjected, when so carried, to a jar sufficient to break it, although too slight to injure bottles of wine as ordinarily packed. As there was nothing to indicate to defendant the unusual nature of the contents of this wine case, so as to prevent its being subjected to unnecessary risks, it was, under the circumstances, a question for the Justice whether the goods had been properly packed for shipment."

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DRAWHEADS OF CARS NOT ON SAME LEVEL.—In a suit by Joseph Edall against the New England Railroad Company for injuries received by plaintiff, a brakeman, while between two cars to make a coupling, it appeared on the trial that the drawheads of the cars were not on a level, and consequently would not permit the insertion of a coupling link, although they did not pass one over the other, but met end to end. The Second Appellate Division has reversed judgment secured at the Orange Trial Term in favor of the plaintiff, holding, by Justice Willard Bartlett, that the facts stated did not render the railroad corporation liable for injuries to the employe who, while engaged in coupling the cars, was caught between the timbers. At the time of the accident plaintiff was in the employment of Thomas C. Platt and another as receivers of the defendant company, and the court says it would seem that the legal effect of records in suits bearing upon the question whether a railroad corporation is liable to a person who was injured while in the employ of prior receivers of the property of the corporation must be decided by the court, which should not allow the jury to pass upon the question, although if they be rightly interpreted by the jury, no ground for objection exists.

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DISCHARGED FROM MOTIVES OF ECONOMY.—Adolph Simis, Jr., and others, Commissioners of Charities and Corrections of the City of Brooklyn, were directed in mandamus proceedings to restore William Nutall, a tinsmith employed by them, who had been discharged and his position abolished simply from motives of economy, the work which he formerly did being subsequently performed by the prisoners of the Kings County Penitentiary, effecting a considerable saving to the city. The Second Appellate Division has reversed the order, holding that Nutall was not entitled to be restored to his position, the evidence not being sufficient to sustain the finding of the jury, to the effect that the Commissioners acted in bad faith in the matter.

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AGREEMENT TO GIVE A MORTGAGE.—Cecilia McKenna, who owned four houses in One Hundred and Second Street, New York City, in process of construction, promised in writing to give William Dempsey and another, contractors, for a balance of $3,700 due on the brownstone work of the houses, a note at three months when the buildings should be inclosed, "with security." After they had furnished the material and labor as agreed, she executed a further instrument by which she agreed to give them, in payment of their claims, a mortgage upon the houses, payable in one year, which the contractors agreed to accept instead of insisting upon their pay. Then Mrs. McKenna gave mortgages on the property to George W. Lamb, and soon afterward conveyed the fee to Charles W. Gilbert. Dempsey brought suit in the late Court of Common Pleas to compel Mrs. McKenna to give them the mortgage she had agreed to give, and to have her conveyance of the fee set aside as fraudulent. The Second Appellate Division to which the appeal was transferred, has reversed judgment, dismissing the action, given at the Equity Term of the Common Pleas. Justice Willard Bartlett, who gives the opinion, holds that the execution and delivery of the agreement to give the mortgage may be regarded as a fulfillment of the prior promise to give security, and as so relating back to it as to make the performance of the work by the contractors a continuing consideration, which, being operative up to the time of that agreement, is sufficient to support it and to make its specific performance enforceable in equity against transferees of the property who have paid no consideration or an inadequate one, and who have had notice of the existence of the agreement upon the part of the owner to give the mortgage to the contractors.

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JUMPED FROM BLAZING ELECTRIC CAR.—Henry Poulsen sought to recover damages from the Nassau Electric Railway Company for the loss of the services of his infant child, and on the trial of his action it appeared that the child saw a blaze of fire coming from the box alongside the motorman, and, becoming frightened, jumped from the car and was injured. The Second Appellate Division has reversed the judgment below, dismissing the complaint, holding that the railroad company was called upon to explain the cause of the fire. Proof upon its part that a fuse blew out was not sufficient to exempt the corporation from the implication of negligence. The blowing out of the fuse not being ordinarily attended by any other display than a flash of light.

While our artist mixes in good society, some of his drawings won't—see above printed yesterday.

Neither white waistcoat nor white tie should ever be worn with a Tuxedo.

By the bye, the Tuxedo is the "best form" for Summer's evening dress.

Both correct and comfortable.

Serge-lined, silk facing, $15; silk-lined throughout, $18 and $25.

The long and the short of it, is the kind most dealers in underwear have.

We have all kinds between.

Bicycle drawers, $1.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE SOAP FACTORY INQUEST.

Coroner's Jury Not Agreed as to Responsibility for the Collapse.

Coroner Fitzpatrick yesterday concluded the inquest into the cause of the death of William Fraser and Jacob Jacobson, the two men who were killed by the collapse on June 3 last of David S. Brown & Co.'s unfinished soap factory.

The jury, after three hours' deliberation, announced their failure to agree, and brought in two verdicts, one signed by five jurors and the other by four. The verdict of the five jurors attributed the cause of death to the collapse of the building and the giving way of braces of tanks erected therein, while the verdict signed by the other four placed the blame on structural weakness, defectiveness of cast iron work, and overweighting of structure.

Coroner Fitzpatrick accepted the former verdict and discharged all who had been held under bail in connection with the collapse.

FATALITIES ON THE ERIE.

Three Accidents, All Terminating in Death Within Twelve Hours.

Three accidents, all of which were fatal, happened on the Erie Railroad near Jersey City within twelve hours. The first victim was John Whalen, thirty-five years old, of 46 Carlton Avenue, Jersey City. He started to walk to Secaucus Tuesday afternoon on the railroad tracks. When near Penhorne Creek he was struck by one train while trying to avoid another. He was taken to St. Francis's Hospital, Jersey City, where he died at 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

The second man is unknown. He was struck just before midnight Tuesday, at the west end of the tunnel. He was removed to St. Francis's Hospital, where he died at noon yesterday without having recovered consciousness. He was 5 feet 9 inches in height, about forty years old, with black hair and beard. He wore a black suit of fair texture. No letters or papers of any kind were found upon him.

The third victim was Michael McCormack, twelve years old, of 221 Erie Street, Jersey City. He was struck by a drill engine at the Erie Street crossing at 8 o'clock Tuesday evening, and died at St. Francis's Hospital shortly after midnight.

ANNULAR ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

Weather Permitting, It Will Be Visible to New Yorkers To-day.

If the weather permits—and, judging from the July record and from appearances last night, that is a portentous "if"—New Yorkers and others resident in this hemisphere will have an opportunity this morning to witness an annular eclipse of the sun—the second this year. This eclipse will be visible, always with the permission of the weather, in the United States, the southern half of the Dominion of Canada, Mexico, Central America, the West India Islands, and a portion of South America. Its path will pass through the town of Tepic, Mexico, a little north of Tampico, Havana, and Cardenas, Cuba, San Juan, Puerto Rico, and Cape St. Roque. In New York it will begin at 8:52:41 A. M., and end at 11:15:15. Except at those points through which its path passes, the eclipse will only be partial.

An annular eclipse is "an eclipse of the sun in which a portion of its surface is visible in the form of a ring surrounding the dark body of the moon." This occurs when the moon is so far distant from the earth that it does not cover the sun completely, and when "the centres of both sun and moon are nearly in a line with the point on the earth's surface where the observer stands."

An annular eclipse is not regarded by astronomers as of the highest importance, although some interesting phenomena have been observed during such an eclipse, notably that of June, 1872. At the observatories no doubt observations will be made, if the opportunity is presented, but no expeditions have been sent out.

POSTAL COMMISSION HERE.

Lack of Facilities in New York Office to be Inquired Into.

The commission appointed by Postmaster General Gary to investigate and report upon the lack of facilities at the New York General Post Office is in the city, and will commence active work to-day.

The commission comprises Division Superintendent Pepper of the Railway Mail Service at Cleveland, Ohio; Superintendent of Mails Montgomery of the Chicago Post Office, and Post Office Inspector Baird of Chattanooga, Tenn.

The appointment of the commission is the result of the recent visit to the metropolis of First Assistant Postmaster General Heath and Second Assistant Postmaster General Schallenberger, who observed the urgent need of radical changes. In order to solve the problem of the congested and overworked office, two suggestions will be offered to the Postmaster General; one for the building of a new Post Office and the other for the erection of several additional sub-stations. A site near the corner of Broadway and Howard Street is favorably looked upon for a new Post Office.

Concerning a report that the commission was "to make an investigation and report on the office of Superintendent of Mails at New York," Postmaster Van Cott said he knew nothing of such an order. Thomas J. Clarke is the present Superintendent of Mails in this city. A month ago he was removed by Postmaster Van Cott, but the Postmaster General refused to indorse the dismissal, and Mr